

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Spending spree
Ireland has spent
millions of its oil
revenues (in the mind)
before it has seen a drop
of the stuff
Spending axe
Jock Bruce-Gardyne on
where the public
spending axe should fall
Spending talks



Alan Franks is deep in
pocket money
negotiations with his
children
Spending faith
Tube Investments has
changed its name and its
aims. Now it is relying on
the high street for new
profits. Business News
reports
Spending game
Computer Horizons
looks at how the games
craze is gripping Britain
Spending wickets
John Woodcock previews
the NatWest Trophy
semi-finals

£2.5bn bid by a Court for group

Mr Robert Holmes & Court, the
Australian entrepreneur, has
launched an extraordinary
£2.44bn takeover bid for the
Broken Hill Proprietary Com-
pany. The attempted buy-out of
the mining group - Australia's
largest company - would be one
of the world's biggest and
involves offering shares in an
obscure Western Australian
company of which Mr Holmes &
Court gained control on Friday
Page 13

Police plea

The police have made an urgent
appeal for information about
three men after a boy aged six,
one of identical twins, was
kidnapped and sexually assault-
ed

Boy to leave

The Soviet Embassy in
Washington said that Andrei
Bereznev, the diplomat's son
who may want to defect, is to
return to the Soviet Union
Leading article, page 11

Flush with cash

Figures released today will show
that the flow of cash into the
building societies by far exceeds
estimates and is more than
enough to meet the demand for
mortgages
Page 3

Lourdes fervour

The second and last day of the
Pope's visit to Lourdes was
marked by ceremony, religious
fervour and security measures
against the threat of trouble
from extreme left-wing groups
Page 6

Refusing to go

Mr Jim Nwobodo, Governor of
Anambra state in southern
Nigeria, is refusing to relinquish
office after being defeated in the
polls. He said the result had
been rigged
Page 6

Gelli exit

Signor Licio Gelli, head of the
outlawed Italian P2 Masonic
lodge, is believed to have flown
from a French airport after
disappearing from a Swiss
prison
Page 5

England win

England won the third Test
match by 127 runs when they
bowled New Zealand out for
219 at Lord's
Page 19

Leader page 11
Letters: On alternative medi-
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and others; dumping at sea,
from Mr D. McTaggart and Mr
W. P. Shovelton
Leading articles: Defence
spending; Chad; political asy-
lum
Features, pages 8, 9, 10
Bernard Levin's verdict on
Bayreuth; election pressures on
Pinchbeck; in defence of the
hunt. Spectrum continues the
Biba saga. Fashion: glamour
makes a comeback
Obituary, page 12
Lord Wakefield of Kendal,
General Sir Robert Bray

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Liberal and SDP grassroots merger under way

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A merger between the Liberal and Social Democratic parties is under way in many parliamentary constituencies, regardless of both parties' leaders, according to a Liberal Party survey.

The survey of the performance of the two parties working together in 278 representative constituencies at the general election found that Liberal associations backing the Alliance outnumbered those opposing it by seven to one.

The evidence that the overwhelming majority of Liberals regard the Alliance as a success and want the relationship to become still closer comes as a boost to Mr David Steel as he prepares to face renewed criticism from activists and some MPs over his leadership and the Alliance at the Liberal assembly next month.

Details of the survey are given today in an article by Mr John Griffiths, the Liberal Party president, in *Liberal News*.

He says that "in practical terms" mergers are now taking place in some constituencies and gives a warning that excessive pressure from the leadership would be counterproductive. A national share-out of seats, as at the election, could never work again, he said.

Mr Griffiths's comments, and the survey itself, add to the pressure coming from the Liberals and some sections of the SDP for a joint selection of

parliamentary candidates by members of both parties. Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, is opposed to that idea along with many others in his party who wish the parties' separate identities to be preserved.

Mr Griffiths argues that the parties will have to devise a broad, democratically endorsed agreement in principle about the development of the Alliance, within which individual constituencies or groups of constituencies could take their own decisions.

"In my view, Liberals are now far less afraid that the SDP will dilute their radicalism, and the Social Democrats are less worried about being swallowed up by their local Liberal parties," he says.

The most striking feature of the survey of the associations was the way fighting the election together improved relations between Liberals and Social Democrats, according to Mr Griffiths.

Before the elections, relations in 42 per cent of the 110 SDP-led and Liberal-led seats were considered to be either good or excellent. Afterwards, that had increased to 66 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of SDP candidates were considered by their Liberal supporters to be good or excellent and 25 per cent average.

The Liberals were less com-

plimentary about the campaigns fought by their colleagues; 22 per cent of SDP campaigns were considered below average as against 5 per cent of Liberal campaigns.

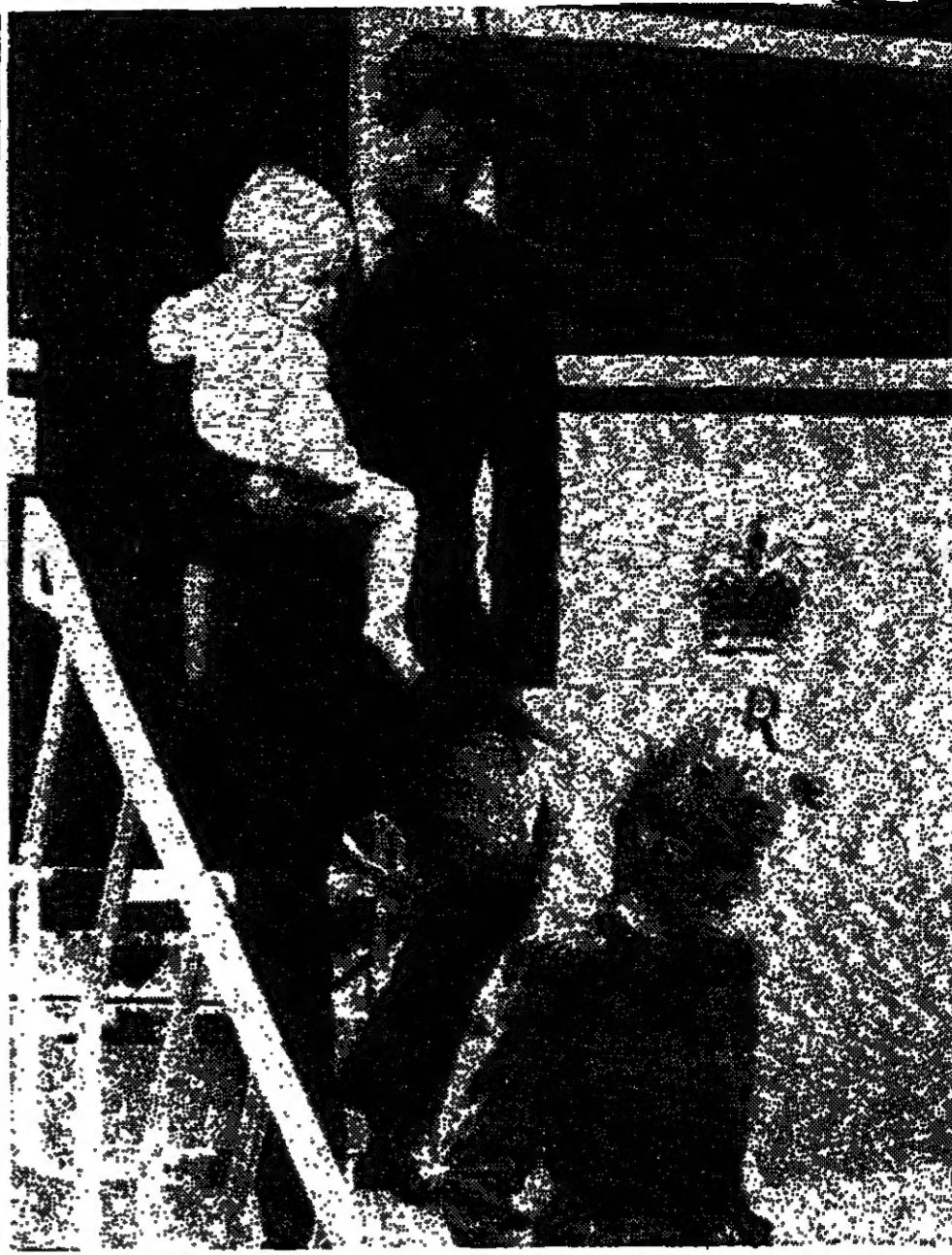
Mr Griffiths says the SDP emerged generally with great credit in terms of commitment to the Alliance. The SDP stuck to the agreed SDP/Liberal description on their posters over leaflets almost without exception, but only 26 per cent of Liberal seats did the same and 47 per cent made no reference at all to the SDP in print.

Most said that was for tactical reasons, and that the Alliance was otherwise working well in their constituencies.

The Liberals supplied 60 per cent of the Alliance workforce of over 100,000 helpers but the SDP provided almost two-thirds of the total Alliance expenditure of between £2.5m and £3m.

From the survey, Mr Griffiths said it was reasonable to deduce that for every association that was anti-Alliance there were seven for and one neutral.

In many constituencies, endorsement of the present allocation of seats, joint selection of candidates, in practical terms, merger was now taking place regardless of views expressed by the leaderships.



Stepping out: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive with Prince William at Aberdeen airport on their way to Balmoral. More royal photographs, back page.

Reagan rejects Mexican appeal

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan directly rebuffed President de la Madrid of Mexico yesterday and made it clear that the United States has no intention of scaling down its huge show of military might in Central America.

He firmly rejected the Mexican President's appeal to abandon "shouts of force" in the region. Occasionally, he insisted, the US must roar on behalf of democracy.

After failing to court support from the Mexicans in talks on Sunday, Mr Reagan travelled to New Orleans to face one of his most enthusiastic audiences, the veterans of foreign wars.

He told their annual convention that US military aid to El Salvador, together with US military exercises now under way in Central America, were like citizens' patrols keeping an eye on troublemakers and bullies in their neighbourhoods.

He said he was intent on seeing that the Soviet Union and the Cubans could not "brutally impose communist rule and deny individual freedom in the region".

Quoting Churchill's words that Britain has the lion's heart and he had the luck to give it a roar, Mr Reagan said: "America is the lion's heart of democracy. We have an obligation to give that democracy a voice, even an occasional roar. For too long our nation has been mute to the injustices of totalitarianism."

The tone of the speech is bound to broaden further the gulf between the United States and the Contadora Group - Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia - which is attempting to bring opposing factions to the negotiating table.

Mexico, the principal partner, believes that deepening US involvement in Central America is heightening tensions and damaging prospects for regional peace talks. Although publicly praising the Contadora Group's efforts, the Reagan administration does not rate highly its chances of success.

Mr Reagan told the war veterans, who have wholeheartedly endorsed the Administration's strategies in Central America, that US policies were leading to quiet, solid progress despite the "discouraging hype and hoopla" of its critics.

Meanwhile the State Department said yesterday it was not aware of reported plans for military cooperation between Guatemala and El Salvador, both allies of the United States. The plan, according to reports from Guatemala, involves the supply of small weapons and ammunition by Salvador in return for anti-guerrilla training by the Guatemalans.

Administration officials said it would require the authorization of the US Government before US-supplied weapons could be given to a third country.

Kinnock challenged by Hattersley

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley last night issued a direct challenge to Mr Neil Kinnock, his main rival in the Labour Party leadership contest, when he gave unequivocal backing for a statutory minimum wage linked to a comprehensive incomes policy.

He urged all the candidates in both the leadership and deputy leadership elections to reconcile support for a national minimum wage with backing for a general system of free collective bargaining.

Mr Hattersley's remarks, made in a speech in Leicester, were aimed at Mr Kinnock and Mr Michael Meacher, who appears likely to run him close for the deputy post if he fails to gain the leadership.

He was appealing over the heads of union leaders, who are opposed to an incomes policy, to the members of several unions who are being consulted in ballots on the leadership election.

Mr Hattersley's message to the low-paid workers in unions such as the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service

Employees, and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, whose support his campaign camp regards as crucial, was that a free-for-all is damaging to their hopes of bettering their living standards.

He said that the only way to end working poverty was to establish a national minimum wage, determined and enforced by law. He had advocated its introduction for more than a decade but he welcomed all converts.

He then challenged Mr Kinnock and the other candidates: "So in the interests of clarity, I ask two questions of all October's candidates". Mr Hattersley said: "Do you support a statutory minimum wage? Do they believe, I might say do they really believe, that it can be introduced within a general system of free collective bargaining?"

An incomes policy was one of the items of institutional and structural change which was essential for the reinvigoration of the economy, he said.

One of 'Cowley 13' admits lying to join BL

By Paul Routledge and Clifford Webb

The official weekly journal of the Socialist League - the left-wing political group alleged to be behind a plot to seize union power at the plant.

She disclosed that an unnamed associate had helped her fill in the application last December for a job on the Blaenau Taff production line at the Birmingham Polytechnic, where she changed courses to read sociology.

Speaking from a prepared text at breakfast speed, Miss Grant attacked the media for their "viciousness" over the last few days. Reporters had besieged her flat, rummaged in her dustbin, interviewed her milkman and next-door neighbour, she said.

Miss Grant wrote on the application form that she had two O levels and two CSE passes, whereas she has eight O levels and four A level passes.

She also admitted breaking regulations by giving the name of a company that was not the last company she worked for.

had not been sent by the Socialist League with instructions to become a shop steward and create disruption."

Miss Grant, aged 24, whose hair is dyed orange in the punk style, dismissed reports that she had a degree in political science. Her academic record is confined to one year at Birmingham Polytechnic, where she changed courses to read sociology.

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Miss Grant: "I am not an infiltrator."

Continued on back page, col 3

Shares rise as loan rate fears recede

Stocks and shares surged yesterday as investors saw the threat of higher interest rates recede and figures showing the consumer spending boom continuing.

The spending spree pushed the index of Britain's 30 top companies to record levels. Government stocks jumped higher than for several weeks and sterling recorded sharp gains against the dollar and Deutschmark.

The high street sales boom has continued at a near record level. The City had expected the rise in the mortgage rate to slow the spending trend last month. Instead, figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry show provisional retail sales just 0.5 per cent below the record June figure.

In the three months to July, sales were 1.5 per cent higher than a year ago. So far this year the average volume of trade has been 4 per cent higher than the average for last year.

Business News, page 13
Market report, page 18

French confirm troop build-up

By Our Foreign Staff

French television reports that more troops were leaving for Chad from Paris and Nantes were confirmed last night by a French military spokesman in Ndjamena, capital of Chad.

He declined to say how many troops were on their way from France, but sources said the force could total 1,000 men by the end of the week.

The television reports said the troop left yesterday and a detachment had left Vannes, in southern Brittany, on Sunday night. The Defence Ministry declined to comment.

To the reports said the paratroopers would replace soldiers sent to instruct President Hissene Habré's 4,000-man army against Libyan-backed rebels in east and west Chad.

French troops in Chad have been ordered not to engage in fighting by their commander, Colonel Bernard Massana, has

French troops were moved over the weekend to the small western outpost of Salal, 220 miles north of Ndjamena, and to Abché, an Habré stronghold.

Mr Habré has appealed to France for air cover and direct intervention on the ground, but so far the Government has restricted its help to providing arms and advisers. The French are training Mr Habré's men to use anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

Le Monde said the French force in Chad was backed up by eight Transal transport aircraft, three Super-Puma transport helicopters, cannon, armoured cars, anti-tank missiles, Jeeps and lorries.

The newspaper said that because Libya lacked aircraft to refuel its warplanes they could not fly beyond Koro Toro in northwest Chad and Oum

Chalouba in northwest Chad, both now in rebel hands.

Only Libya's six Tupolev high-altitude bombers could travel far enough to attack Abché. The security belt established by French intervention would be, and surely not be, chance, just at the limit of the radius of action of most of Libya's planes.

In Ndjamena, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, the Information Minister, said the creation of three heavily-armed French military strongpoints had halted, at least temporarily, the southward advance of the rebels.

He said the help of the French instructors, though considerable, would not be enough to throw back the invading forces if Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, ordered a new advance.

Early August car sales set 225,000 record

By Our Motoring Correspondent

A record number of at least 225,000 new cars were sold in the first 10 days of August as motorists rushed to be the first in their street with the "A" prefix registration plate.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday that its computer was trying to cope with the flood of registrations. "At least another 10,000 cars were sold in those first 10 days, but we have just not been able to process them yet," a representative said.

Sales are at least 27 per cent more than in the same 10 days last year, and indicate that the highest-ever August sales in 1982 of 301,977 will be beaten by an even bigger margin than the 25,000 which most manufacturers were forecasting only two months ago.

"We could well see 360,000 registrations" an Austin Rover executive said last night. Ford continues to dominate

the market with a 29.9 per cent share, compared with BL's 19 per cent and Vauxhall/Opel's 14.6 per cent. The Escort, the Sierra and the Fiesta hold first, second and fourth places respectively in the top ten best sellers' list, with BL's Metro taking third place.

Austin/Rover is delighted with 41,766 registrations, an improvement of 34 per cent on the first 10 days of August last year. But there are already fears that the sales leap is bringing forward too much of the business normally conducted in the closing months of the year.

As in the past, it could result in short-time working. Importers' total share of the market was down from a little more than 60 per cent to 57.4 per cent. This includes a fall in Japanese imports from 12.6 per cent last August to 10.74 per cent in the first 10 days of this month.

Image of Soviet super-hero takes a knock

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The conventional image of the Soviet spaceman as a super-hero took a knock yesterday when a cosmonaut revealed in *Pravda* that space flight made him irritable and depressed.

Almost an entire page of the paper was taken up with unusually frank extracts from the diary of Mr Valentin Lebedev, the flight engineer, who with Lieutenant-Colonel Anatoly Bereznev set up an endurance record of 211 days in space on board the orbiting station Salyut 7 last year.

Cosmonauts are normally presented to the Soviet public as free from human frailties, but Mr Lebedev's diary, covering May to December, is a record of trials and tribulations

punctuated by wonder at the beauty of the slowly spinning Earth below.

Mr Lebedev reflects on the difficulties, the intensive training and the "debris of human relationships" which led up to the historic flight. Typical entries thereafter read: "The days are getting harder to get through"; "did not sleep at all, thought about home"; "another nerve racking day, took me ages to get to sleep, Tolya (Colonel Bereznev) didn't sleep at all".

The extracts show that Mr Lebedev and Colonel Bereznev resented two successive visits by visiting Soyuz space crews and feared they would disrupt the relationship the two men had built up on the space



Soviet heroes: Colonel Bereznev (left) and Mr Lebedev on the eve of their space flight.



Soviet heroes: Colonel Bereznev (left) and Mr Lebedev on the eve of their space flight.

station. Mr Lebedev refers to one Soyuz crew as "the French" since it included the French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Christien.

Noting that the food on board Salyut 7 was inedible (except for the soup) Mr Lebedev remarks: "There's nothing to feed them with, we think they'll bring their own". Last week *Red Star* published an account by Colonel Vladimir Titov of an incident in

April in which a Soyuz crew under his command failed to dock with the space station and nearly collided with it. The articles appear to be part of a Kremlin attempt to give an increasingly sophisticated readership more convincing and realistic accounts of space and military exploits.

The hazardous return of Mr Lebedev and Colonel Bereznev to Earth last December in a blinding snowstorm was graphically described by papers.

The Lebedev diary yesterday showed that Soviet space technology had also failed to provide adequate washing facilities. It is, however, permeated by a longing for the Russian homeland, something for which most Russians will forgive any shortcomings, even in supermen.

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80 pcs Super Washed Chinese	3x2, 4x2, 5x2	£65-£280
60 pcs Fine Chinese (self-emb)	5x3, 6x4	£450 each
46 Old Kellings (flat weaved)	5x3, 6x4	£130-£190
75 pcs Belouchi Tribal Rugs	4'x6'2", 5'x7'	£80-£195
1 pc Arab Old Persian (red med)	11'x18'10"	£695
100 pcs Rula, Melas, Yehudi (Turkish)	6x3, 8x5	£199-£485
1 pc Balkan Taksim Red (sermud)	15x12	£2,650
150 pcs Fine Bokhara (Pakistan)	6x4, 8x5	£299-£1,500
(all colours silk pile)	9x6, 10x7, 12x9	£299-£1,500
30 pcs Shikhar (China) geometric	6x4, 8x5	£180-£371
1 pc Fine Blue Turkmen (Persian)	13'x10'1"	£2,360
40 pcs Super Washed Chinese (Tabasman & Peking)	8x5, 12x9	£460-£1,080
1 pc Super Afghan Maroon (Kash)	14'x11'5"	£2,275
1 pc Old Super Washed Chinese Gold Floral	15'x10'5"	£1,450
50 pcs Kashmir (Persian, Med, Hunting etc)	6x4, 9x6, 12x9	£295-£1,250
1 pc Tabas (Persian) Tree-of-life	12'x4'2"	£3,275
20 pcs Nam, Qum, Lashan (Persian & Turkish etc)	4x2, 5x3	£1,650-£2,500

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French police question 15 in search for IRA arms shipment route

From Richard Ford, Belfast

French police were understood to be questioning up to 15 people yesterday in an attempt to uncover the extent of an alleged Provisional IRA arms trail across Europe.

Several people were detained after the police at Le Havre, Normandy, seized arms and ammunition from an Irish-registered lorry last Friday and arrested two unnamed Frenchmen and a man from county Louth in the Irish Republic.

Michael McDonald, aged 28, from Castlecarra, near Dundalk, is on remand in Rouen prison charged with possession of weapons and illegally transporting them.

Mr McDonald has run a one-vehicle haulage business for the past four years and works for a firm in north Dublin which contracts to transport goods to Europe.

He is believed to have made several trips to the Continent in his 32-ton Volvo lorry with a refrigerated trailer compartment. He is known to the police in the republic as a Provisional IRA sympathizer.

The lorry has been parked in Le Havre docks since last Wednesday, when Mr McDonald missed a sailing to Rosslare, co Wexford. Its main cargo was 25 tons of electrical goods which had been loaded earlier last week in Normandy. The arms cache was discovered in a secret compartment.

The police swoop was the culmination of a two-month investigation into suspicions that the Provisional IRA was sending arms through France bound for Ireland.

French authorities are convinced the cargo of 25 Unites States, Belgian and West German hand guns, 12,000 cartridges, 100 magazines for Russian-made assault rifles, two hand grenades, 22lb of explosives, 200 detonators, and 500 yards of detonator wire were destined for the Provisional IRA in Northern Ireland.

It is thought that the cache had been bought elsewhere, perhaps in Belgium, and had been transported to France and hidden in the Paris area before embarking on the next stage of its journey.

In Northern Ireland yesterday Brendan Convery, aged 25, who was shot dead in Dungannon, co Tyrone, when an Irish National Liberation Army ambush went wrong, was buried with the minimum of paramilitary trappings.

His family had requested that there should be no filming of the funeral in Malghera, co Londonderry, and there was no volley of shots over the coffin as often occurs at the funerals of members of the Provisional IRA and INLA.

About 250 mourners, including Convery's wife, Cathy, followed the coffin from his parents' home on the outskirts of Maghera for two miles to St Patrick's Roman Catholic chapel at Glenties.

The coffin was draped in the flag of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, the political wing of the INLA, and on top were a black beret and black gloves.

At the entrance to the chapel, the flag, gloves and beret were

removed. Inside, a priest extended sympathy to the relatives. He made no mention of the incident on Saturday in which Convery died and said nothing about his life, but added that he hoped the family would "maintain Christian values at all times in their life".

After the service Father Bernard McMennamin, Convery's parish priest, who took part in the ceremony, said of the absence of paramilitary trappings: "That is our rule and it was at the request of the family. We are keeping to it. We do not recognize any paramilitary group."

The other man shot in the Dungannon incident, James Malon, aged 27, will be buried in co Armagh today.

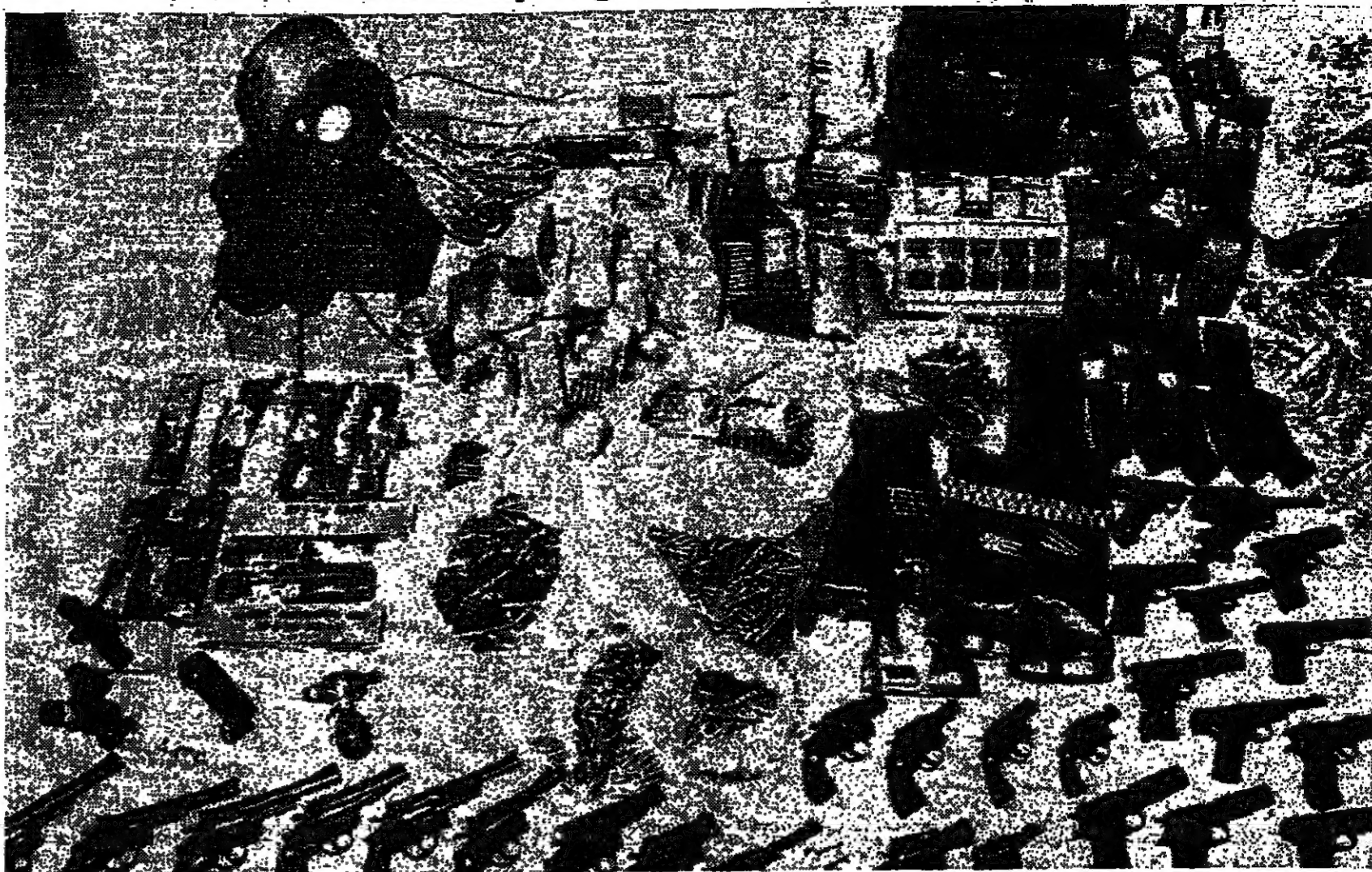
As his coffin was being taken through Armagh City late on Sunday night it is believed that a lone gunman wearing a balaclava helmet fired a volley of shots and then disappeared into a crowd of about 1,000 who had assembled round the hearse.

Yesterday the Royal Ulster Constabulary disputed this, saying that its forces in the area had not reported hearing any shots.

The police have renewed their appeal for information on the whereabouts of Dominic McGlinchey, aged 29, from south London, described as "the most wanted man in Ireland".

It is believed that he either took part in or planned the ambush in Dungannon and a police official described him as dangerous.

The deadly cargo hidden in an Irish lorry



Arms haul: The cache of weapons and ammunition found on an Irish lorry at Le Havre docks, put on display by French police.

Anger at US politicians' visit

From A Staff Reporter, Belfast

A second Irish-American "fact-finding" delegation arrives in Northern Ireland today, to criticism from Unionist politicians already angered by an earlier visit from members of Noraid.

The delegation, which includes United States Congressmen, is to investigate allegations that Shorts, the aircraft manufacturer, discriminates against Roman Catholics.

It will stay for 48 hours and hopes to meet members of the Industrial Development Board, trade unions, civil servants and industrialists from United States companies with subsidiaries in Ulster.

One Democratic Congressman, Mr Robert Borski, aged 34, from Philadelphia, is already in

Ulster, on an independent trip to "try to find out what people here think".

He met local councillors from the ruling Social Democrat and Labour Party in Londonderry and toured the strongly republican Creggan and Bogside areas of the city before travelling to Belfast, where he went to Provisional Sinn Féin headquarters in the Falls Road.

Talks there were attended by Mr Martin Galvin, the publicity director of the New York-based republican fund-raising group Noraid.

It is understood that Mr Borski's activities in Belfast have angered the Congressmen arriving today. They are particularly displeased that he gave

an interview outside Provisional Sinn Féin headquarters and was seen being greeted by representatives of the organization. They fear this will harm the approach of his fellow Congressmen.

Mr Borski has made no contact with the Northern Ireland Office or the Official Unionist Party and Rev Martin Smith, Unionist MP for South Belfast, said that he would be better advised to look into his own backyard before coming to Northern Ireland.

"When they have resolved their own problems they could devote some of their time to coming over here," Mr Smith said. He described the visit as a "Sinn Féin Cook's tour".

MPs' Sinn Féin talks 'not official'

By Stephen Goodwin

The Labour Party made clear last night that a planned visit to Northern Ireland by a group of MPs for talks with the Provisional Sinn Féin was not official.

Ms Clare Short, MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, said yesterday that she and other members of Labour's Northern Ireland group wanted to meet everyone in the province, including Sinn Féin.

Ms Short, remarks in a radio interview caused obvious embarrassment and Mr Martin Flannery, the group chairman, moved quickly to deny that

arrangements had been made for official talks with Sinn Féin.

Labour Party headquarters said that Ms Short was talking about "just a group of backbenchers". "It certainly is not an official Labour Party visit," said a spokesman.

"If a group of MPs decide to go and talk, then fine, but they are not going on behalf of the national executive."

Ms Short, who has just returned from a private visit to the province, was among the Labour MPs who met Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin MP for Belfast, West, when he

visited Westminster last month.

"Everybody is using violence in Northern Ireland. To say we cannot talk to one group because they are using force is to be hypocritical about the use of force," Ms Short said in an interview, on Independent Radio News.

Another who met Mr Adams was Mr Robert Clay, MP for Sunderland, North. He said yesterday that he hoped to be on the Northern Ireland visit. "We hope to meet and speak to all political organizations that have elected representatives

Neighbour's 'war' lasted four years

From Our Correspondent, York

An uneasy peace descended on a tiny village last night as a farmer and his wife were given suspended prison sentences for their part in a four-year war of hate.

Brian and Jean Brook left York County Court in silence after a judge had branded their behaviour towards their neighbours as "vindicative, insensitive and stupid".

Judge Geoffrey Baker, QC, had heard how Mr Ron Mallinson and his wife's lives had been turned into a nightmare in a deliberate campaign of harassment almost as soon as they set up in the Hamble-side village of Melbourn, on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds.

The £50,000 retirement bungalow they built themselves in Kidd Lane became a virtual prison for them as the Brooks whose hundred-acre Grange Farm lay 500 yards away, bombarded them with insults, abuse, and threats.

But in sentencing the Brooks to 14 days in prison suspended for 12 months, for breach of an order forbidding them to molest their neighbours, the judge also said Mr Mallinson, aged 49, was "hypersensitive" and "volatile" and advised him to develop a "thicker skin".

Brook, aged 47, and his wife, aged 45, were each fined £250 for breaking the original injunction and ordered to pay to costs of the two-day hearing - estimated at about £2,000.

After the case Mrs Mallinson, aged 46, a local government officer said: "We feel sorry for the Brooks. I don't think they realized the seriousness of the situation."

New indoor pools 'a health hazard'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Modern indoor swimming pools can be a hazard to people prone to asthma and chest complaints. So although swimming is promoted as an activity in which asthmatics can participate without experiencing exercise-induced wheezing, the reverse is the case, in such pools.

The reasons modern indoor pools are not so good as older ones is explained in the latest issue of the *British Medical Journal* by Dr Philip Penny, an occupational health physician at Musgrave Park Hospital, Tamm, Somerset, and medical adviser to the Amateur Swimming Association. The trouble lies in the greater efficiency with which the modern pools are operated to save energy.

Advanced heat reclamation systems which recirculate pool air, concentrated gaseous substances in the atmosphere unlike old-fashioned extractor fans. There are about 200 swimming pools in the new system.

In modern pools complaints of respiratory and eye irritation are common from swimmers, spectators and staff he says.

Dr Penny conducted a survey in which bathers were vigorously active for 20 minutes. It became apparent that some people with no history of breathing spasms suffered wheezing.

One case involved a man aged 57 who was in excellent health and who swam regularly in two pools in the same town, one of the new design and one of the old. The man complained of coughing for 12 to 24 hours after swimming in the modern pool, with the problem being worse in the winter. He had no history of asthma-type illness.

Dr Penny says contrary to popular belief the chlorinous smells in swimming pools are caused not by chlorine gas but by nitrogen trichloride (an intense irritant).

A similar story could be told for goosheeks, buzzards and other native birds of prey, all of which are subject of legislation under the new system.

The society wants a ban on the sale of rare species until it is sure that its registration scheme is working. Given the high level of thefts of wild peregrines and the acknowledged difficulty of breeding these birds in captivity, many sales must be regarded with suspicion, it said.

The society yesterday discounted any connexion between the hot summer and recent sightings of rare non-native species.

Last week a royal tern, which is native to North America and the west coast of Africa, was reported to have been seen in Norfolk. There have also been sightings of Asiatic needle-tailed swift and the white-throated robin.

In an average year about eighty rare species were sighted, and this year was nothing out of the ordinary, an official said.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to attend a concert of rock stars led by Eric Clapton to raise money for the Prince's Trust.

The concert at the Royal Albert Hall in September 21 will include musicians from The Who, the Rolling Stones, and the disbanded Led Zeppelin, who have joined to mark Clapton's 20 years as a recording artist.

The Prince's Trust was formed by the Prince of Wales to help young people with self-help schemes and projects which contribute to other people's welfare. It has also helped young musicians to buy instruments.

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Wildlife Act 'no protection'

By John Young

Instead of affording protection for threatened birds of prey, the Wildlife and Countryside Act has become a rubber stamp for widespread nest robberies, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday.

Writing in the latest issue of the society's magazine, *Birds*, Mr Ian Presst, its director, describes the situation as "desperately worrying".

"By early July we knew of over 70 peregrine eyries in England, Wales and Scotland that had been robbed this year," he says. "With an average clutch of four eggs, this could represent as many as 280 peregrines, taken either as eggs to be hatched in incubators or young birds put into aviaries to 'prove' fraudulent claims of captive breeding to the visiting inspector from the Department of the Environment."

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Moorland fires under control

Two big moorland fires in Perthshire were being brought under control last night by firemen and forestry workers, helped by light rain. At the larger blaze near Amulree, which has been burning for more than a week, mechanical diggers have cut 20-yard-wide fire breaks along a 13-mile front. About 30 square miles of deep heather have been destroyed.

Further east, at Bridge of Cally, firemen laid carpets of foam, which successfully stopped another fire burning since Thursday, advancing towards large forests at Kindrogan and Blackrag.

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Court attack on lack of hospitals

From Our Correspondent, Bournemouth

A crown court judge has criticized the lack of secure accommodation for the mentally handicapped. The state should provide such hospitals Judge Pennant said yesterday in Bournemouth Crown Court.

Before the court was Michael John Oxenbury, aged 24, a patient at Coldharbour Hospital, Sherborne, for the past five years, who at a previous hearing at Dorchester Crown Court had pleaded guilty to preventing the burial of a body by mutilating it while it was in the hospital mortuary.

Dr John Whitelaw, senior medical officer, at Winchester prison said he had tried with difficulty to persuade the Department of Health and Social Security that Oxenbury should be detained in a secure hospital.

The department had now agreed with him and a place was available for Oxenbury at Rampton special hospital.

Mr Ben Browne, for the defence, said Coldharbour did not have sufficient secure accommodation for Oxenbury, who had absconded from there 70 times in six years.

Asked by the judge if there was no alternative to Rampton hospital, Dr Whitelaw replied that there was none. There was a medium secure unit for the mentally ill, but not for the mentally handicapped.

"That is a distinction apparent to medical men by not to me", the judge said. "If he needs a certain type of hospital I would have thought it was the function of the state to provide such a hospital."

Making a hospital order for Oxenbury, Judge Pennant said, "I am not happy about the whole affair."



Arrests being made after the chaining protest in London yesterday.

Women held after chaining themselves to railing

By Michael Horswell

Five Asian women were arrested yesterday after chaining themselves to the railings outside the Home Office to demand a deportation order for a young Bangladeshi widow.

The group is campaigning against Home Office attempts to deport Afia Begum, aged 19, and her daughter Asma. Her husband, Mr Abdul Hamid, aged 24, who had lived in Britain for 12 years, was killed last year in a fire in Brick Lane, east London, shortly before she was due to join him in this country.

She was allowed entry to Britain on a temporary basis in June, 1982, to arrange his affairs but has gone into hiding since the Home Office tried to deport her.

All five women were detained overnight at Rochester Row police station and will appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace.

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Nigerian refuses to relinquish governorship after poll defeat

Lagos (Reuters) - The incumbent governor of Anambra state in southern Nigeria yesterday rejected his defeat in Saturday's state governorship elections, claiming that the voting had been rigged.

Mr Jim Nwobodo of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) told supporters in a radio and television broadcast after his narrow defeat that they should remain calm while he considered his next move.

The Anambra result increased fears of further violence stemming from the elections to choose governors for Nigeria's 19 states. At least seven people died in Oyo state at the weekend and the governor there gave a warning of more trouble if "final results" were announced.

In Anambra, Mr Christian Onoh of President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria (NPN) won a surprise victory, with 48.22 per cent of the vote compared to Mr Nwobodo's 47.46 per cent.

The defeated Anambra governor said in his broadcast that election officials had inflated voting figures in some areas to ensure an NPN victory.

Mr Bola Ige, governor of Oyo state said in a special state television broadcast on Sunday night that "some elements" within the Federal Electoral Commission (Fecode) planned to award the election in Oyo to the NPN.

Mr Ige, a member of the Opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), said: "I owe it

as a duty to inform you and alert you all at this impetuous attempt to set Oyo state, which we have kept at peace for the last four years, ablaze."

Oyo was placed under a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Sunday night after Saturday's violence. One of those killed was a policeman doused in petrol and set alight.

The *Daily Sketch* newspaper, printed in the Oyo capital of Ibadan and run by the UPN, said yesterday that a similar curfew had been imposed in neighbouring Ondo state, where violence has also been reported.

Police have confirmed the seven deaths in Oyo, but at least 10 other deaths have been reported by the press and politicians in the west, which has a long history of electoral violence.

Saturday's violence was in sharp contrast to a peaceful presidential poll on August 6 in which President Shagari was easily returned to office.

Mr Ige thanked his supporters on Sunday night for massing on the streets during voting on Saturday to prevent ballot boxes from being stolen and for what he termed the recovery of stolen papers.

He alleged that, with more than half the votes counted, he was leading the contest with more than 80 per cent of the vote. But he said result sheets had been discovered that would give victory to the NPN, which made heavy inroads in Oyo during the presidential poll. The UPN says that the election was rigged.

Pretoria denies napalm raid on Angola town

Angolan claims that South African jets have bombed a town with napalm were designed to disguise the latest successes of Unita rebels, it was claimed yesterday.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force, said in Pretoria the South African Impala jets carrying a bomb load did not have the range to reach the eastern Angolan town of Camamba in Mexico province.

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, has quoted

President Eduardo dos Santos as saying that the town was destroyed in a weekend raid by eight South African jets which dropped napalm.

General Viljoen said the accusations were "obviously coupled with apparent successful offensives by Unita", and designed to make South Africa reveal details of its operations in Angola.

The South African air force would never attack civilian targets with napalm, General Viljoen added.

Geography and politics prevent coherent strategy

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

In the second and final of two articles on NATO's responsibilities in the Mediterranean, RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, examines the alliance's land capabilities.

In terms of potential land warfare, NATO's southern flank stands in marked contrast to the central front around Germany which is, and will remain, NATO's main preoccupation.

The central front is geographically compact: it could be comfortably accommodated in the central Mediterranean. The southern flank, in contrast, spans a huge distance on its east-west axis, running from west of Britain to nearly 400 miles east of Moscow.

The defensive plans for the central front have been carefully coordinated and are regularly tested in multinational exercises. Because of not only geographical, but also political difficulties, the southern flank is a much less coherent whole: if the American Sixth Fleet were removed, NATO's presence in the Mediterranean would become a concept with very little substance.

Spain is only hesitantly a part of NATO, and not part of the integrated command structure. France, though militarily powerful, also remains outside the integrated command and Greece has insisted that America shall begin to close its Greek bases by 1989.

Although in recent years Italy has increased its defence spend-

NATO's SOUTHERN FLANK Part 2

ing in line with NATO targets, it is possible that this phase has now ended, and one source recently described Italy's defence establishment as "woefully under-funded". Its military posture in time of serious crisis is based on mobilization of reserves "for which they do not have equipment or infrastructure".

In Greece and Turkey there are armies which are renowned for their fighting qualities, and which are large in relation to size of population. But in both there are great problems in terms of obsolete equipment and inadequate stocks.

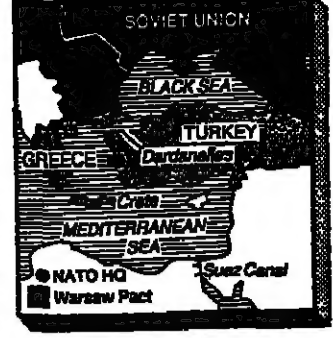
Substantial efforts are now being made to improve the position. U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey in 1982-1983 totals \$630m (£433m) and the Administration is seeking congressional approval for over \$900m for 1983-1984.

The United States maintains only very small ground forces in the southern flank: about 6,000 soldiers as against 240,000 on the central front.

Among the many problems are the extremely difficult relations between Greece and Turkey which make it almost impossible to plan coordinated land defensive operations.

This could be critical in the event of a serious East-West confrontation in the Mediterranean. One of the obvious key objectives of the Warsaw Pact would be to try to seize the Dardanelles by means of an attack through north-east Greece and Turkish Thrace, and thus open the Mediterranean to the Soviet Black Sea fleet. In present circumstances it is doubtful if such an attack could be resisted for long.

The southern flank is now beginning to get some of the attention for which its commanders have been clamouring. But it will remain far behind the central front in terms of NATO's priorities. A sudden blow against an unguarded central front could destroy NATO in a couple of weeks. For NATO as a whole an attack against the southern flank would involve a slower process of strangulation which would permit more time to break the stranglehold.



Gelli said to have flown from France

From Roger Beardwood
Paris

Signor Lucio Gelli, the central figure in Italy's biggest postwar political scandal, was reported yesterday to have flown from Annecy Airport, in France, after disappearing from a Swiss prison last week. Annecy is less than one hour's drive from Geneva.

Signor Gelli, grandmaster of the outlawed P2 masonic lodge, was said to have left the airport in a private jet. The French immigration service refused to comment last night. Another report said Signor Gelli had flown to Monaco in a helicopter.

Signor Gelli was arrested in Switzerland a year ago. The Italians have requested his extradition.

The border between Switzerland and France is lightly guarded and immigration officials do not always ask for passports. It is even easier to cross undetected from one country to the other on Lake Geneva.

There is still debate over whether Signor Gelli escaped from Champ Dollon prison or was abducted by enemies. His Swiss lawyer said there was evidence of a violent struggle in his cell.



Solidarity remembered: Mr Lech Walesa attending Mass in Gdansk to mark the third anniversary of the strike that led to the formation of Solidarity, the banned Polish free trade union, which he once led.

He used the anniversary to urge the Government to open a dialogue with Solidarity representatives within 10 days (Our Warsaw Correspondent writes).

After the morning shift left the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk some 2,000 workers

Walesa sets deadline for dialogue with Warsaw

Honecker visit lifts political quarantine

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Accompanied by the usual stage spectacle of "fraternal" warmth, neighbourly hugs and loud declarations of allied solidarity, Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, arrives in Warsaw this week in the latest stage in the lifting of Poland's lengthy political quarantine.

He comes to Poland only weeks after General Jaruzelski abandoned martial law. During the 19 months of military rule no Warsaw Pact leader visited Warsaw although General Jaruzelski and other Polish Politburo members travelled throughout the Communist alliance, making reassuring noises and explaining the reasons for declaring martial law.

The Polish Government was convinced that the papal visit had stamped Poland with the seal of "normality". The country had returned to the international fold and could be treated by the West as an equal partner. But the key to mending fences with the West is to consolidate Poland's position in the Warsaw Pact. Herr Honecker's visit, which will undoubtedly be followed by a string of other meetings with Eastern block leaders, is the first big step towards this aim.

Poland's neighbours disliked Solidarity. They feared that the

Zimbabwe helps its stricken farmers

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

Faced with depleted food stocks in the wake of severe regional drought, the Zimbabwe Government has responded to calls by the farming community for reassurance and incentives with a range of price increases.

The advance minimums, which will apply to maize and other crops harvested next year, were described by Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, as "a clear indication of support for the agricultural industry," and were welcomed as such by the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU).

Most important was the 16.6 per cent price increase, to \$21m140 (£91) per tonne, for maize. After two drought years the country's staple diet has become a high-risk crop for farmers, more vulnerable than such alternatives as tobacco or cotton which have made satisfying returns.

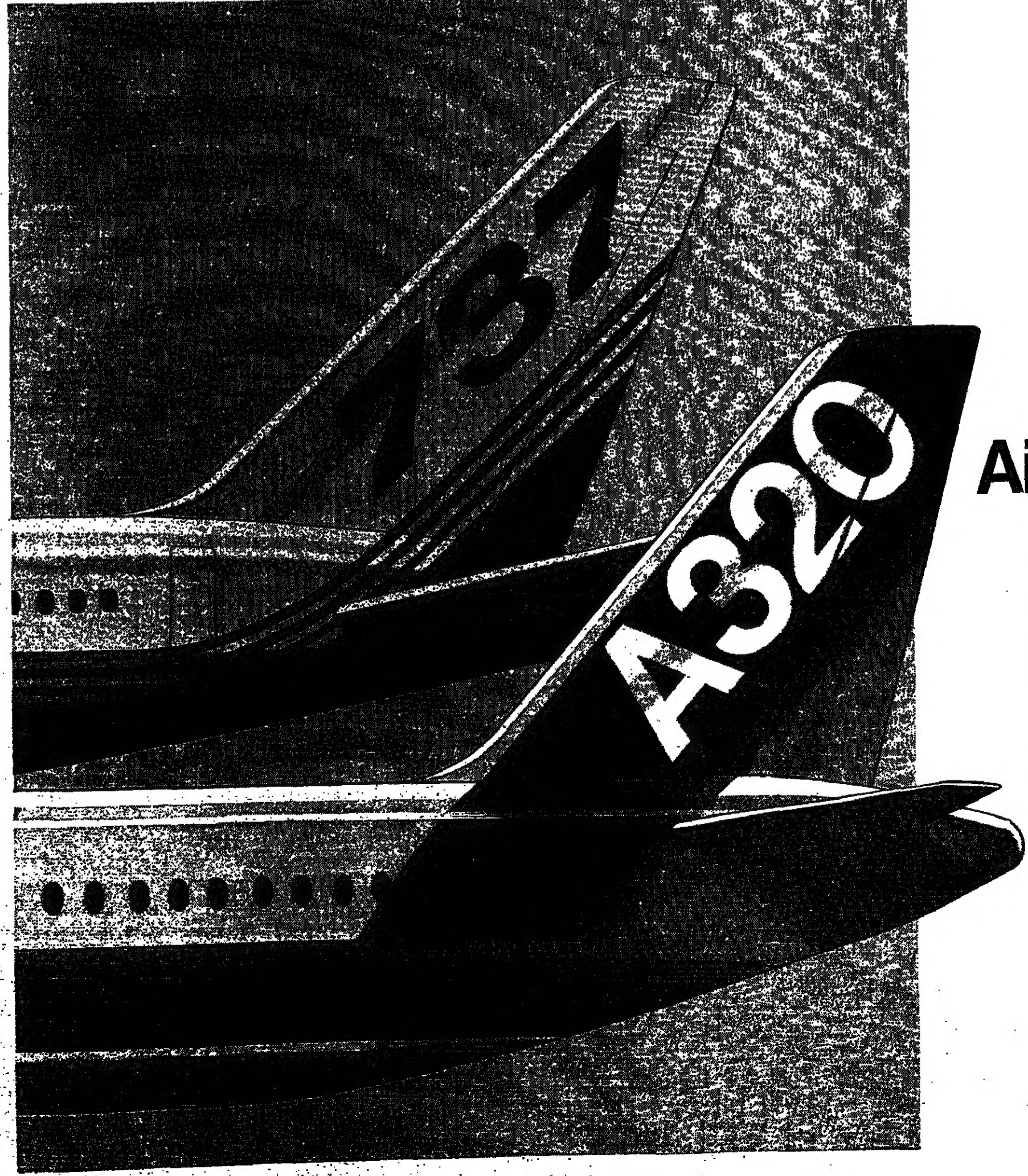
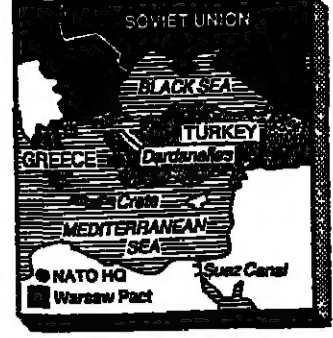
The record harvest of 1981 has been sold or consumed and by next April maize stocks will have run out. That, as was pointed out by the CFU in making its point, left precious little time in getting the new crop in and required an incentive to farmers to plant early.

Although falling short of the \$21m150 per tonne hoped for by the farmers, the new advance minimum should go some way to providing that encouragement. Mr John Laurie, the new president of the CFU, said the concept of advance prices was appreciated as it was in addition to the normal annual review scheduled early next year.

In an interview earlier this week Mr Laurie said "Farmers' morale has been badly undermined by the drought but given a fair price and fair weather I have no doubt that commercial agriculture will be able to meet the nation's expectations".

The weather factor remains critical. The next rains are due to start after the middle of October. A good growing season would have enormous economic and national benefits but a third drought year would be disastrous.

While the past season has shown that tobacco and cotton, both of which are important foreign currency earners, can prosper during a drought, the prime objective of agriculture here is to keep Zimbabwe self-sufficient insofar as food is concerned.



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Central America policy differences remain wide after La Paz talks

From John Carlin, La Paz, Mexico

President Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico ended a meeting in La Paz, northern Mexico, on Sunday evening with the disagreements remaining as marked as ever between the two countries on the question of Central America.

It was President de la Madrid who articulated the traditional foreign policy differences between the two neighbours.

"No nation," he said, "can impose its own image on others, nor believe that its own values and solutions are superior to others and therefore applicable to another nation."

It was a clear reference to American military intervention in Central America, intervention aimed at shaping the region's political picture.

Reiterating his country's commitment to the "principles of self-determination of peoples and of non-intervention," the Mexican President said that the world "would survive in peace if plurality and unity in diversity were respected."

President de la Madrid made his statements in an address two hours before President Reagan's departure. The American President, less declaratory, less complex in his rhetoric, responded with an address of his own before several hundred journalists in the La Paz town hall.

In his address Mr Reagan also signalled "non-intervention" as crucial to solving the Central American crisis, but he added that non-intervention should include "ending support for subversive elements seeking to destabilize other countries."

The results of Sunday's presidential meeting as disappointing. The tone of the two presidential addresses, as that of several other public utterances they made, suggested harmony and understanding at the La Paz summit. However, it was clear at the end that the United States and Mexico would have to persist with their traditional "We'll agree to disagree" policy, given that their differences on how to approach the Central American problem remain as wide as ever.

● **MEXICO CITY:** About 200 left-wing demonstrators marched in front of the US Embassy protesting against President Reagan's visit to Mexico and denouncing American policy in Central America (AP reports).

Police stood by as the protesters delivered speeches and marched along Reforma Boulevard in front of the embassy.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** Government officials calculated that about 500 insurgents had laid down their arms under an amnesty for left-wing guerrillas which expired at midnight (Reuters reports).

A senior army officer said that guerrillas who continued to fight in the country's three-and-a-half-year civil war would be "slaughtered like cows".

The interim constituent assembly passed the amnesty law in May.

● **Archbishop speaks out:** Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas accused right-wing death squads of killing 44 civilians in the past two weeks and criticized "external intervention" in Central America.

Mr Reagan also called in his address on Sunday for "the verifiable withdrawal of all foreign military and security advisers and a freeze on the acquisition of offensive weapons" in Central America.

The proposal will be welcomed, if perhaps a little ruefully by President de la Madrid who said on Thursday that a recent decision by Washington to dispatch a fleet of warships to Central America waters placed an obstacle in the way to peace in Central America.

Towards the end of his address President Reagan said: "We will consider it a beautiful day when all foreign elements, including our own, may be safely withdrawn."

But despite the agreement on objectives for Central America, one initially hopeful Mexican government official described

the results of Sunday's presidential meeting as disappointing. The tone of the two presidential addresses, as that of several other public utterances they made, suggested harmony and understanding at the La Paz summit. However, it was clear at the end that the United States and Mexico would have to persist with their traditional "We'll agree to disagree" policy, given that their differences on how to approach the Central American problem remain as wide as ever.

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Coastal conference: President Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico during the American leader's seven-hour visit to La Paz in Mexico.

Chad rebels push south

French help Habré to dig in

Ndjamena (Reuters) - French troops here were yesterday helping President Hissène Habré's beleaguered government to establish a strong defence line against Libyan-backed rebels pushing south towards the Chad capital, sources said.

After capturing the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau on Wednesday and pushing south, former president Goukouni Oueddei's rebels and their Libyan allies effectively control the northern half of Chad.

French troops were moved over the weekend to the small government outpost of Salal, 220 miles north of Ndjamena and to Abéché, a traditional Habré stronghold some 420 miles north-east of the former French colony's capital.

The sources said it was clear the French, under orders not to engage in fighting but only train government troops, were helping Mr Habré to set up a line from Salal to Abéché to stop the rebels' southward drive.

France seemed determined not to let Mr Goukouni regain control in Ndjamena, though how far they were willing to go to defend Mr Habré's regime remained unclear, observers said.

They said Mr Habré was certain to have appealed again

for direct French intervention when he met M Guy Pénne, French presidential adviser on African affairs, in Ndjamena on Sunday.

In Paris, French radio reported that a fresh contingent of paratroops had left for Chad, bringing the total number in the country to 700. The Defence Ministry declined to comment.

Since the latest flare-up in Chad's protracted civil war began seven weeks ago, France has stepped up its aid considerably but Chad officials say only French participation in ground fighting and French air cover can help to beat back what they say is Libyan aggression.

France is under strong pressure from traditional African allies such as Ivory Coast, Senegal, Gabon and Zaïre to make a determined show of

force to check what they see as a Libyan attempt to spread its influence.

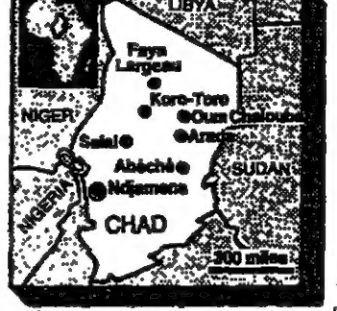
● **BEIRUT:** Mr Goukouni has said the US, France and Zaïre must withdraw troops and advisers from Chad before any peace talks can start, the Libyan news agency Jana reported yesterday.

Jana said Mr Goukouni's position was stated in a letter to Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader and chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Jana said Mr Goukouni affirmed his "readiness to cooperate with the OAU to realize a just, peaceful and permanent solution to the Chadian internal problem".

● **MOSCOW:** The Soviet Union has accused France and the US of "threatening peace in Africa and all over the world" by directly intervening in Chad (Reuters news agency writes).

Until recently France was virtually exempted from Soviet condemnations of Western policies, but since the advent to power of President Mitterrand, relations have deteriorated sharply, Tass said yesterday that France had embarked on the occupation of Chad, and that its troops in the region were instructors.



Goukouni's see-saw with Libya

Ndjamena (Reuters) - Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the rebel leader seeking to oust President Hissène Habré of Chad, is labelled a "Libyan puppet" by his opponents.

But his relations with Libya over the years have been see-sawed, along with his battle against Mr Habré, his for guerrilla comrades, and Mr Goukouni at one time attacked "Libyan imperialism".

His friends describe him as a nationalist using Libya to regain power in his vast, semi-desert central African nation wracked by civil war for the past 17 years.

Like Mr Habré he is a southerner. But whereas Mr Habré is the son of a poor shepherd, Mr Goukouni aged 40, is an aristocrat, the fourth son of the *Derdé*, spiritual leader of the northern Tibesti district.

In 1968, like many Muslim northerners he joined the *Frolinat* guerrilla movement seeking to end domination of post-colonial Chad by the affluent, Christian and socialist southerners.

The two men fought in the same guerrilla group and Mr Goukouni's first dispute with Mr Habré came in 1976 when he expelled him from his army for refusing to free a French ethnologist kept as a hostage.

In the mid-seventies Mr Goukouni had his first clash with Libya when he refused to recognize the 1973 annexation of the mineral-rich *Aouzou* strip by Colonel Gaddafi.

At the end of 1980, Mr Goukouni called in the Libyan Army to crush a rebellion by Mr Habré and then obtained the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

Mr Habré later came out of refuge in neighbouring Sudan to lead a campaign culminating last year in the routing of Mr Goukouni's forces.



Mr Goukouni: Aristocrat from the north.

Stranded Lebanese airlifted home

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Apparently resigned to the continued closure of Beirut airport, the Lebanese Government announced yesterday that it would commence its own helicopter service to Cyprus to airlift thousands of businessmen and holidaymakers stranded on the island and unable to return home.

The first two military helicopters were on their way to Larnaca yesterday afternoon to collect a group of 40 Lebanese trying to reach Beirut.

It was, however, President Mubarak of Egypt who emphasized yesterday the full implications of Lebanon's predicament when he called for an Arab summit conference to prevent renewed civil war in the country and prevent its partition as well as seek some peace settlement with Israel.

The spectre of partition and communal strife is emerging again, Mr Mubarak said.

The Lebanese Government is carrying on discreet negotiations with the Druze militias who threaten to shell the airport unless the Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are removed.

There are rumours in Beirut that President Gemayel may be prepared to seek the early retirement of the head of the

country's Deuxième Bureau if this would be sufficient to appease the Druze and ensure the peaceful entry into the Chouf Mountains of the Lebanese Army.

The Government, on the other hand, is anxious to prove that the closure of the airport is solely the responsibility of the Druze. When Beirut State Radio interviewed stranded Lebanese passengers in Cyprus yesterday, all said that Mr Walid Jumblatt's militia were to blame for their plight.

With the airport closed for a sixth day, Beirut is acquiring something of a siege atmosphere. After Sunday night's renewed shelling of East Beirut, the streets of the capital were at times almost deserted yesterday. Although it was a public holiday, the beaches and corniche were empty.

Rumours are now such that when a man fired three shots in the air in the centre of the city yesterday to prevent a police patrol removing an illegal fish-seller from a beach, the police were at once alerted.

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Bombings spoil special day for India

Delhi (AFP and AP) - Bomb attacks in Kashmir and Assam, which wounded at least nine people, marred India's thirty-sixth Independence Day celebrations, the Press Trust of India reported.

In Srinagar summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir, six were injured in a blast which occurred as Mr Farooq Abdullah, the Chief Minister, was taking the salute at a parade. In Assam three people were injured, two seriously, when a bomb exploded at Nowgong.

In Assam, the All Assam Students Union and All Assam Ganga Sangram Parishad, leading the four-year-old movement against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, held parallel Independence Day functions in different parts of Assam with a call to the people to boycott official functions.

In southern Tamil Nadu, all functions connected with Independence Day were on a subdued note, reflecting the deep feeling of the ethnic 371 people dead, and at least 100,000 homeless, mostly Tamils.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, marked Independence Day with a pledge to combat unemployment and a warning against foreign economic and political pressure. While promising a national commitment to peace, Mrs Gandhi criticized the political and economic pressures on developing nations as "more dangerous than armed intervention".

In the televised address covering domestic and international issues, Mrs Gandhi also defended her Government's handling of agitation in Assam and Punjab, accusing agitators of complicating the situation.

Referring to Assam, where communal violence last February claimed at least 3,600 lives, the Prime Minister said the Government had taken "positive steps" to deal with the ethnic problem.

● **COLOMBO:** Three deaths by shooting were reported from Jaffna, the administrative capital of the Tamil area of Sri Lanka over the weekend (Donovan Moldrich writes).

A leader of a Tamil terrorist group was shot by two men on a motorcycle believed to have been members of a rival terrorist organization.

In another incident, a businessman and his son were shot as they were leaving a petrol station they owned.

Zia arrests former army chief

From Our Correspondent Islamabad

More than 200 opposition party leaders and workers have been arrested in Pakistan in the past few days including a former Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, General Tikka Khan, according to press reports. There has been no official statement yet.

Two explosions took place in the office of an organization claiming to support General Zia-ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, at Dadu, about 200 miles north of Karachi on Sunday. One person was seriously injured.

The explosions coincided with the launching of a campaign by the alliance of eight opposition parties, the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), against the continuation of martial law for a seventh year.

Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Sind branch of the defunct Pakistan People's Party and a former Cabinet Minister, was reported to have been arrested yesterday in Karachi while attempting to address a public meeting as part of the MRD's campaign, in violation of the martial law ban on all public demonstrations. Five other people were also reported to have been arrested.

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Turkey's Premier to stand in elections

Ankara - Mr Bulend Ulusu, the Turkish Prime Minister, has announced that he will stand in the elections scheduled for November 6 as an independent and the ticket of the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (Rasit Gurdil writes).

He said his decision would not affect the neutrality of his government, which would stay on until after the elections. He would not be joining the party, but was merely exercising a right granted in the elections law to members of the Government.

The Nationalist Democracy Party is led by Mr Turgut Sina, a retired general, and is believed to be favoured by the military.

Israel opens Spain air link

Madrid - The arrival of the first regularly scheduled El Al flight between Israel and Spain brought the two countries one step closer to establishing diplomatic relations (Harry Debelius writes).

The Spanish national airline, Iberia, began twice weekly flights to and from Israel on July 27. From now on, El Al and Iberia will each make two round trips a week. Regular airline service between the two nations did not exist in the past, mainly because of Spain's traditional pro-Arab policy.

Coconut men leave quietly

The Foreign Office said that a group of Mauritian coconut-pickers who landed illegally on a British island dependency in the Indian Ocean last month had left without provoking a confrontation (Reuters reports).

The incident on an atoll in the Chagos islands had been watched closely by Britain, because Mauritius claims the Chagos, and by the United States, which has a military base in the group on the island of Diego Garcia, leased from Britain.

Yemen unity

Sana North Yemen (AFP) - The Presidents of North and South Yemen attended the first of a series of meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council to review progress towards unification of the two countries.

Seventh term

President Alfredo Stroessner, aged 71, the ruler of Paraguay for 29 years, who was sworn in yesterday for a seventh five-year term.

Soviet defector

Oslo (Reuters) - A Soviet geologist has defected from a group of Soviet scientists working at a coal mine on Norway's Spitzbergen islands. He approached Mr Carl Wendt, Norway's Governor on Spitzbergen, and was flown to Oslo at the weekend.

Typhoon deaths

Tokyo (Reuters) - At least 44 people drowned over the weekend in Japan as two typhoons approached the southern coast.

Stowaways die

Bremenhaven (AP) - Dockers rescued two young Colombian stowaways from the refrigerated hold of a Belgian busman boat, but two others died of exposure during the two-week voyage from South America to West Germany.

Quiet pull-out

Hongkong - China has officially announced that all units of the People's Liberation Army have been withdrawn from the border between Hongkong and the "special economic zone" of Shumshu, a full year after the troops quietly pulled out and transferred security to local police and militia.

Brain drain

Kampala (AP) - Almost half of Uganda's newly-qualified doctors have left to work abroad. Of the 53 graduates from Makerere University medical school, 24 have departed for other African countries, Europe, the United States, and Papua New Guinea.

Finger roll

Friedrichshafen (AFP) - A West German holidaymaker found a finger in the bread he had bought here for breakfast. The bakery confirmed that one of its employees had lost a finger five days earlier, and had been unable to find it despite a thorough search of the dough.

Shultz says he will not resign

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, whose authority over the conduct of foreign policy has been increasingly overshadowed by that of Mr William Clark, President Reagan's national security advisor, denied yesterday that he intends to resign and return to his home in California. However he carefully avoided commenting on a report in the latest issue of *Newsweek* magazine that he has told Mr Reagan he was frustrated and should leave the post which he has held for the past year.

Mr Shultz, who accompanied the President to La Paz, Mexico, for talks with President Miguel de la Madrid, told reporters: "I fully intend to stay on the job in Washington, attractive though California always is for anybody who has the experience of living there. I support the President's policies in Central America and have done so publicly as well as privately in our own discussions."

It has been known for several months that the President's tough policy on Central America has been largely worked out by Mr Clark in conjunction with Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the United Nations. Mr Shultz was not informed about plans to deploy American naval forces off the coast of Nicaragua until he read about them in the newspapers.

Mr Shultz was also dismayed by the appointment of Mr Robert MacFarlane, deputy national security advisor, to succeed Mr Philip Habib as the President's special envoy to the Middle East.

Peru arrests hailed as breakthrough

By Colin Harding

The Peruvian police have claimed their first big intelligence breakthrough in their three-year war against the Maoist guerrilla organization, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

Twenty-seven people were arrested after Civil Guard agents were reported to have infiltrated Sendero's command structure in the central Andean departments of Pasco, Junin and Huancayo. They were shown to the press last week, but no questions were allowed.

If true, the arrests could deal a severe blow to the guerrillas' efforts to extend their campaign of sabotage and assassinations to new areas of the Peruvian highlands. Sendero's main centre of operations is the depart-

ment of Ayacucho, in south-central Peru, but there have been a growing number of raids and killings in rural areas of Pasco and Junin in recent weeks.

Officials say that more than 700 people are being held as guerrilla suspects, many of them detained since the declaration in May of a state of emergency, which has since been extended for a further two months.

The armed forces have been leading operations against the guerrillas in Ayacucho since last December, but have preferred to let the police bear the brunt in the rest of the country, confining themselves to providing technical and logistical support.

69 hurt in 'flag war'

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish flag was hoisted without incident at the beginning of San Sebastian's annual fiesta yesterday, only hours after Basque separatists had provoked ugly disturbances in which 69 people were injured.

The disturbances, on Sunday night, came when police intervened after two young Basques wearing masks had publicly burnt the red and gold flag, symbol of Spanish unity, in the capital of Guipuzcoa province, a stronghold of Basque radicalism.

The separatists wanted the red, green and white Basque flag to fly alone in public places throughout the resort.

In the worst incident yet in the so-called "flag war" in the Basque region, several hundred separatists booed and threw stones at Señor Carlos Garai-cochea, Chief Minister of the Basque autonomous government, and his official party walked through the streets to a

church. They barricaded his path with chairs and tables from outdoor cafe's.

The demonstrators fought with Basque police protecting the Chief Minister. The mayor of San Sebastian was injured when a stone hit him on the jaw.

The separatists jeered at the regional police as "pigs" and shouted slogans describing the ruling Basque Nationalist Party as traitors.

Spanish flags have been burnt in several small Basque towns where the extreme left-wing Herri Batasuna Party, the political arm of the Basque extremist group ETA, is influential.

Both King Juan Carlos and Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, have said that the flag, Spain's national symbol, must fly everywhere, a sentiment that the majority of Spain's armed forces fiercely share.

The visit to Lourdes Simplicity, humour and fervour for the Pope

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

The Pope's second and last day at Lourdes was a distinctive blend of ceremony, simplicity, religious fervour, moments of humour and pervasive police protection.

Elaborating the theme he outlined on Sunday, the Pope spoke with deep emotion of the Christian faithful exposed to "a kind of civil war, not only by segregation in prison or in a camp, but also by permanent restriction of their personal liberty and by social discrimination."

Some 300,000 people were in Lourdes for the Pope's long and busy day, which started with mass at 7.30am and ended when he met M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, before returning to Rome by jet from Tarbes airport at 8pm.

Police searched some pilgrims' handbags and knapsacks, fearful that anarchist and other extreme left-wing groups had infiltrated Lourdes. Yesterday, one of the groups claimed responsibility for damaging the offices of a Catholic newspaper in Toulouse.

One of the day's few noisy incidents was a dispute between people carrying stretchers and pushing wheelchairs and sellers of a Catholic daily newspaper, *La Croix*. One of the lighter episodes was a rock and folk

concert given by a young Catholic group.

During the morning, local people and pilgrims gave the Pope dozens of presents, among them bread presented by a baker, wine of the region, cakes, records of local folk music, a pair of skis and a model of France's super-fast train, the TGV, some components of which are made at Tarbes.

After the second Mass of the day, in a field facing the basilica, the Pope was the guest of the French bishops at a lunch of melon, cold meats, lamb, vegetables, salad, pastries, fruit and coffee.

Earlier, speaking to them and to monks, nuns and priests in the basilica, the Pope affirmed strongly his belief in the importance of individual confession, both as an integral part of the faith, and as a release from sin that otherwise blocked human growth.

For France and the world, the Pope had a double message during his visit: the faith, and the need to struggle against intolerance and persecution in all their forms and for whatever reason. Time after time, he reminded his French listeners of their good fortune in living in a country dedicated to the preservation and expansion of human rights and peace.

Andropov insists on discipline

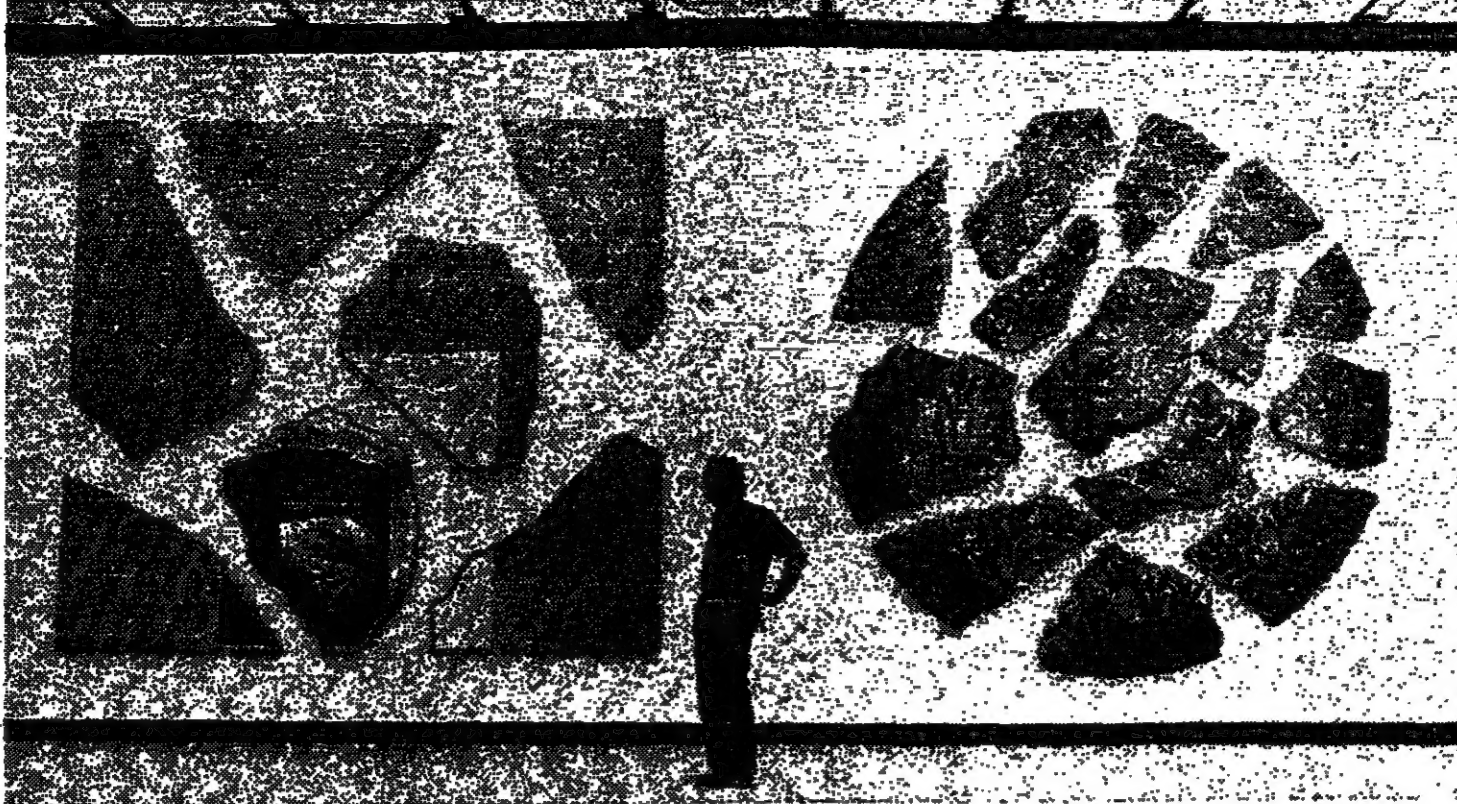
From Richard Owen

THE ARTS

Galleries

Playing into the hands of those who pour scorn

Stephen Cox's *Ascent* (left) and *Tondo Ascension*, pepperstone with stain and oil paint: "exquisite evocations of painted walls in classical ruins"

The Sculpture Show
Hayward/Serpentine

Whether you regard *The Sculpture Show* as a triumph or a disaster may well depend on the order in which you see its sections. The superlatives which have been flying around in advance concerning its size are obviously justified: anything which can occupy the whole of the Hayward Gallery and the Serpentine Gallery, plus quite a bit of the concrete outside the former and the grassward outside the latter, has to be one of the biggest art shows staged in London in our time, and it is undoubtedly remarkable that it is devoted entirely to new sculpture, frequently by young and little-known artists. There can be nothing but admiration for the determination and flair with which the organizers have brought the 50 artists together, and thanks to the United Technologies Corporation for sponsoring the show to such an extent that admission is free.

How, then, can we look this gift horse in the mouth? Very easily – and not only because it is the duty of the critic to do just that. Of course it is my own taste I am putting on the line when I say that going round the Hayward Gallery half is a deeply dispiriting experience. But I do earnestly try to imagine the visitor who would be set ablaze with enthusiasm, and fail to come up with a convincing image. It is almost as though this part of the show has been designed deliberately to play into the hands of the person who automatically assumes that what is called

sculpture today consists largely of random assemblages of garbage or, at best, of pieces of industrial metal-work. In room after room the pervasive impression is of litter: litter scattered over the floor; litter piled high; litter painted and lovingly displayed or litter left to fend for itself.

The sight is not, as Paul Temple used to say to Steve, a pretty one. And the depression induced by all this is if anything intensified by the frequent juxtaposition of finished works with project drawings, since almost invariably when this is done the drawing is far superior to the final product. What is shown up is primarily shoddy or insufficient workmanship, and even with the most advanced of art it does matter whether the artist, if he chooses not to stop at the concept merely, has the ability to realize that concept. Can anyone honestly look at the quite beautiful, magical drawings of, say, Carl Plickman or Michael Kenny, which are appreciably actuated by a sculptor's imagination, and then at the actual constructs of wood and metal they anticipate, and not feel a sharp sense of let-down?

When the works of the better-known sculptors of the middle generation are not disappointing (like Tony Cragg's *Drawn-on Objects*, which are precisely that and lack the wit and charm of his coloured plastic assemblages), they tend to opt for respectability and dullness, like Nigel Hall's delicately coloured wall-pieces, which look like very large high-tech towel rails. Downstairs there are pleasing splashes of colour from Anish Kapoor (blue and yellow) and

Jean-Luc Villemouth (acid green), while in the brownish, dun-coloured range the odd fibrous constructions of Shirazeh Houshiary and Judith Cowan have their eccentric charms.

But elsewhere in the Hayward one is increasingly overcome by a sense of deliberately scraping around for something to like. There are, to be fair, things one can respond to without *arrière pensée*, but they are few and far between. Stephen Cox contributes a couple of pieces along the same lines as his last show at Nigel Greenwood: exquisite evocations of painted walls in classical ruins by way of what seem to be fragmentary reconstructions in painted stone. And Kenneth Draper, another sculptor who also shows related drawings and paintings, manages to match them with curious painted shapes, often mounted high up the wall, which make a lively, funny and sometimes slightly sinister impression while firmly refusing precise definition.

As one leaves the Hayward – supposing that is where you choose to start – questions hang heavy on the air. Why is there no real representative sculpture, which recreates something recognizable rather than merely presenting the thing itself? Can it be that, say, Malcolm Poynter and John Davies are regarded as too established for inclusion? (Presumably not, or William Tucker and Richard Long, among others, would hardly be there.) Or do the organizers agree in despising altogether the sort of sculpture that the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery shows? Surely, like it or not, it is a vital part of the sculptural scene in Britain today,

while a lot of what is on show looks rather faded and passé.

Arrival at the Serpentine does not answer that particular question; but certainly the cloud of gloom immediately lifts. Here in the first room we have Michael Sandle and, though it is to be hoped that he will get tired of his tomb and cat-fauna shapes fairly soon now, the sheer proficiency and imaginative intensity of what he is doing bring a blessed relief. And there is more unshamed representation all round. Not of the superrealist kind, on the whole, but at least sculpture which is made to establish some kind of imaginative relationship with the visible world about us. Laura Ford's animal sculptures have an unaccustomed fierceness; this dog, this pig, these sea-slugs are emphatically not cute, not in any way anthropomorphized, and the formal gestures of the sculpture are both powerful and precise. Also inside are Paul de Monchaux's exquisitely finished small Portland stone abstractions, Richard Deacon's big, shining galvanized steel constructions like *If the Shoe Fits* (which does look vaguely like a giant shoe) and *Two Can Play* (two large skeletal globes almost intersecting), and Bill Culbert's *Celebration*, a table set with wine glasses in which the play of light is as important as the objects lit.

And outside there are more pleasures. Perhaps the natural surroundings (if you call Kensington Gardens natural) enhance the effect of the sculpture. But I do not think it is just that. A large notice says firmly "Look, Touch, but do not Climb," and it is probably necessary, not in order to discourage vandals, but to

remind people that it could be unwittingly destructive to carry over too much of the *joie de vivre* implicit in the sculptures into one's response to them. But otherwise, in more durable materials, might not Andy Frost's plywood *Camel with the Hump* be perfectly at home in an adventure playground? Possibly the appeal of Hilary Cartmell's odd tanged shapes, rearing out of the grass as though from the sea-sand, is a little more adult, but again the impulse to roll around with her *Woman Under Sun or Shell Only Coming in on Waves* is well-nigh irresistible (though it might be a bit like rolling around with the creature from the Black Lagoon).

In other words, if you end up at the Serpentine, you are ending up in the right place. Not only is there a certain sense of liberation coming from the South Bank's plains of cement, but, more to the point, the sculpture is in general better: more lively in its conception, more eloquent in its execution. It is not clear whether there is any sort of plan behind this disposition, apart from the need to get everything in in the most efficient way. But seen Hayward first, then Serpentine, the show not only gives a pretty fair panorama of British sculpture today, but also tells a story with a happy ending. If you want to be really depressed, try it the other way round.

The show runs until October 9. From today until October 1 there is a supplementary show at the AIR Gallery of drawings by eight of the lesser-known sculptors exhibited.

John Russell Taylor

Rare opera

Osud
Queen Elizabeth Hall

It is not too much to say, after Sunday night's highly stimulating concert performance of *Osud*, or *Fate*, that another Janacek opera has been added to the canon. Simon Rattle's enthusiasm for the score, expressed on this page last Friday, might have seemed the zealotry of one immersed in the business of making it work, but turned out to have been not at all misplaced. Under his direction the London Sinfonietta revealed in music that is as exuberantly brilliant and vivid even by Janacek's standards, and a cast singing credible Czech made their voices ride with passionate intensity above the turbulent orchestral flood.

Fate will surely not be allowed again to slip into the neglect it has suffered in this country (as indeed in Czechoslovakia), despite a BBC radio production in 1972 and the appearance of a recording six years later. Indeed, the strong presence among the audience of opera administrators, directors and conductors suggests that interest is already keen, and this performance can only have quickened it.

Any production, though, will have to be canny. *Fate* is the most closely autobiographical of Janacek's operas, and comes so near transposing reality that it becomes itself the subject of its own third act. Students are gathered around the score of their professor's new opera, which turns out to be the one we are hearing: there is a

dizzying moment when somebody mocks a passage from the second act, and suddenly the door is opened into a hall of mirrors. Zivny, our composer, has written his opera about a composer called Lensky. "Zivny" means "living"; Lensky, of course, is a character from another opera. Life reflects art reflecting life reflecting art.

The dramatic situation is, to say the least, entangled, which perhaps accounts for the quantity of non-sequiturs in the plot. However, these may also result from Janacek's insertion of himself into *Fate*, for Zivny is a deliberate self-portrait, drawn from an episode of amorous liaison in his recent past.

Much of Janacek's strength generally comes from the collision between a musical mind intent on pattern and a dramatic sensibility ruthlessly in search of realism. Writing an opera about an opera might seem a way of satisfying both, but Janacek does not let himself off the hook so easily. There are, to be sure, marvellous passages where Zivny sings of composition and the orchestra provide the music examples, but more commonly in this opera the clash between form and truth is a violent one. One outcome is a whole of a part for the composer: Philip Langridge here was ardent and ringingly authentic in feeling, Eileen Hannan was in lovely voice as his beloved Mila, and Felicity Palmer was striking as her crazed mother. No one need look further to cast the first British production.

Paul Griffiths

Iolanta
Snape Maltings

Tchaikovsky's last opera, *Iolanta*, premiered less than a year before his death, has been unpopular in post-revolutionary Russia and unjustifiably neglected in this country: it was last staged here 10 years ago by the English Opera Group at Sadler's Wells.

Rostropovich brought it in Russian on Sunday night to his festival, tailoring to its rich and varied vocal writing a concert-performance cast of resonant Russian principals and young British singers, some of them former students at the Britten-Pears school.

Where in *The Queen of Spades* obsessive love blinds and ends in tragic negation, in the later *Iolanta* love, in revealing and acknowledging the heroine's physical blindness, becomes its own salvation. And, of the same period as the "Fetichisme", *Iolanta* turns its world over for a while to the bright side: the march is metamorphosed into a climactic life-affirming duet between Iolanta and the Count Vaudemont, and hushed into a hymn of resolution.

Tchaikovsky drives his dramatic structure towards this goal through musical means which are sure and intense enough to make theatrical direction seem almost super-

fluous – at least when a performance is charged by pacing and momentum as potent as Rostropovich drew from the soloists, Geoffrey Mitchell Choir and English Chamber Orchestra.

An English text would have helped; but once the story was absorbed the expressive vocal artistry of Galina Vishnevskaya as Iolanta and the reverberant vocal and physical presence of Dmitri Petkov as her father, King René, made their own, simultaneous translation. While for the King Tchaikovsky provides surging arias that rival a Hermann or a Lensky, for the Count he releases his ripest, most exultant vocal writing, a perfect vehicle for the memorable Russian emigré tenor Misha Raizlin.

In sharpness of focus, commitment, even physical strain, there are resemblances to Masurok; but Raizlin's voice has all its urbane strength and resilience with a greater malleability, and even the sharper edge of character. Hugh Mackey risked his own first encounter with him, but lifted his light, energetic baritone untrillingly to meet Tchaikovsky's demands. No less vigorous and idiomatic was the strong vocal characterization of Bertrand by Brian Bannatyne-Scott and the deeply felt Maria of Marcia Swannson.

Hilary Finch

London theatre

The Heart of the Mirror
ICA

Long programme-notes, particularly where they deal with obscure myths and legends, are usually an indication that the play itself is not going to explain satisfactorily what it is on about. Cardiff Lab's new work, accompanied by a lengthy written explanation which bandies about the names of Lilith, Isis and Osiris, is a case in point.

Through dreams, legends and psychoanalysis it attempts to deal with the broad theme of 3,000 years of patriarchal domination and to look forward to a world where a balance is reached between the masculine and feminine. The evening develops visually with little dialogue, in a way reminiscent of the People Show. At the back of the stage there are compartments with venetian blinds behind which the actors retreat after finishing their sketches. The stage has a number of trapdoors which serve as beds when raised or gates of hell when open to receive a guilt-

ridden patriarch. Throughout the evening the burning of St Joan, most famous victim of the fashion to persecute women as witches, is played upon. Another recurring image is first Gestapo-style executioner/rapist in black leather and dark glasses who strides the stage in high boots searching for his prey.

In front of the stage is a couch on which Freud, played by Richard Gough, analyzes one of his patients, H.D., according to the programme-note, an American visionary poet called Hilda Doolittle, who was a patient of Freud's in 1933. Not surprisingly, the analysis is unsuccessful, with Freud grasping wildly at "the phallic significance of the lighted candles" when H.D. remembers a Christmastime scene.

The company must have had an interesting time doing their research and, no doubt, some satisfying sessions of improvisation. But the end result of half-digested myths and theories makes for an unilluminating work as far as the audience is concerned.

Clare Colvin

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Adults 6.00, children 3.00

Concerts

St John Passion
Albert Hall/Radio 3

It has been enthralling to observe, over the last decade or so, how the textures, the rhetoric and indeed the meaning of Bach's great choral works have been gradually transformed by the use of period instruments, old playing techniques and small vocal forces, under such diverse conductors as Roger Norrington, Paul Steinitz, John Eliot Gardiner and Martin Mlynar.

At first glance, Sunday night's Prom performance of the *St John Passion* under Andrew Parrott looked a regressive step, for here we were back with a doubled wind and a solid-sized choir. And, of course, "authentic" sounds can never fill an inauthentic barn like the Albert Hall.

Yet in the event this splendidly successful, highly musical compromise represented a significant step forward. There has been something about many of these Bach performances, Parrott's especially, inevitably experimental and unfinished; but here, in the second part, there was a performance of polish and conviction. Parrott did not eschew a weighty approach, and drew singing of the utmost force from his Taverner Choir in the crucifixion choruses; he urged a weary heaviness in the last chromatic line of "Durch dein Gefängnis" and magnificently sonorously chording in "In meines Herzens Grunde".

Most Evangelists tire through the long evening of a Bach Passion: Nigel Rogers, after an uneven, edgy start, blossomed into a fiery, dramatic narrator who drew the whole message of the Passion home in the words "auf dass ihr glaubet". Ulfkold, a massive, dominating Christus, was less well focused,

and he absent-mindedly pinched a line from Pilate. That might not have mattered had Pilate not been sung by David Thomas, an incomparably strong, precise and forceful characterization. Emma Kirkby articulated the chromatic ascents of "Ich folge dir gleichfalls" with rare, beautiful control, and sang the continuo-less strains of "Zerflüsse mein Herze" echoing over some untypically bumpy wind playing. Margaret Cable duetted most effectively with excellent oboes in her first aria and then with the wily, poised gambler solo of Charles Medlam in "Es ist vollbracht".

Nicholas Kenyon

Young composers
ICA

This year's evening devoted to young composers in the ICA's "Musica" series began with a pair of experiments which have to be deemed failures. First there was Helen Rose's *Paper/Scissors*... Rock for two violas, a mobile score conceived as a game in which the soloists, Alexander Balanescu and Elizabeth Perry, react to each other's choice of material with lightning reflexes. Despite the fertility of many of its ideas (not least the mimed sections, which created a surprising atmosphere of suspense) this was a work which simply outstayed its welcome.

The subject-matter of Andrew Thompson's *Worker's Rubble*, for wind and string quartet, does not seem to be socialism. Rather, he takes a point of the work song not so much theatre as subtle evocation, and its ending, a two-part canon version of the tune which gradually fades to nothing, was a neat variation on the closing bars of Taverner.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Speculating about success

Sid Weighell was quite the most interesting guest to have appeared on Dr Anthony Clare's *Motives* (BBC 2). Like Petula Clark in last week's encounter, Mr Weighell was resolutely unimpressed by Dr Clare's professional stance; perhaps his chapel background has immunized him against even putative figures of authority. He refused to descend to the more conventional forms of self-analysis, and when Clare discussed the "disciplining of emotions" he talked about the importance of regular meal-times – just as important a subject, of course.

But all this was merely the prelude, since Dr Clare was obviously eager to discuss the one tragedy of his life in 1956,

his wife and daughter were killed in a car crash. Mr Weighell went into seclusion for several months afterwards and then, having decided to face the world again, it took him five or six years even partially to "shake off" the burden.

Mr Weighell is obviously a combative and determined man, who enjoyed the exercise of power and relished the loneliness or self-reliance which accompanied it. Dr Clare elicited that much at least, but was not really able to probe beneath what was essentially Mr Weighell's own description of himself. That may be the one lesson of the series: those who achieve great success may be unconcerned with what, if

anything, does lie "beneath" it; they are certainly quite unable to speculate about it.

A Moment to Talk (BBC 2) presented some unemployed Asian workers in Bradford. Apart from a more vivacious vocabulary – "Nobody listens to the poor! They grab us by the throat!" – the problems which they rehearsed, of racial discrimination, poverty and unemployment, were depressingly familiar. "There must be a solution", one of them declared. But their audience will be of no help in finding one: television only teaches us to gawp at other people's distress. Perhaps that is the secret of *Motives*.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre in the United States

Keeffe in crackling form

A Mad World, My Masters
La Jolla Playhouse

Barrie Keeffe's updated version of Middleton's *A Mad World, My Masters* looks like highly exotic fruit in the hush confines of the newly opened La Jolla Playhouse, situated in one of the most affluent beach communities in southern California, but it is as perky and pertinent here as it would be in the West End. The theatre, in keeping with the tradition of disastrous inaugural productions, opened a few months ago with a frenetic and unfocused production of Brecht's *Visions of Simone Machard*, third-rate Brecht at best. And here it was not at its best. But with Des McAnuff's sprightly production of the Keeffe play, the Playhouse has come bristlingly alive.

In keeping with the Californian obsession with staying young, the play has been given some major cosmetic surgery – the theatrical equivalent of facelifts, breast-bobs and bottom-tucks – and has emerged trim and sinewy. In place of Angela Rippon, whose upper-middle-class horniness was the butt of the original 1970 work by the Joint Stock Company, Margaret Thatcher herself is now the target of Keeffe's anti-bourgeois raucous. It is the Prime



Sprightly: Susan Cox

Minister who is now the object of the aphrodisiacal desires of Horace Claughton (the would-be knight), and it is the same Mrs Thatcher, guyed by the Hackney housewife seeking revenge for her dead husband's lost annuity, who now performs the scandalous night-club act in which the Iron Maiden strips down to her G-spot, mercifully concealed by a microcosmic Union Jack. Interspersed between the bumps and grinds, Mrs Thatcher lectures her audience on the state of the economy, the virtues of thrift (Susan Cox's Ma Sprightly), makes one realize just how fecund a talent we have in Mr Keeffe.

The consequence of the substitution of Thatcher for Rippon is that, when the play

devolves around the Queen and Buckingham Palace, it is something of a let-down. Clearly, in terms of burlesque, Her Majesty cannot hold a candle to Margaret Thatcher. Towards the last third of the evening, one is grimly aware of the play's grinding mechanics and feeling a little like the victim of a party-clown who is still regaling you with his imitations even as you have your hand on the door-knob.

Although inspired by Thomas Middleton (Keeffe took only his title), the work is infused with the rampaging comic spirit of Ben Jonson, and the improvements and assistings grafted on to the play since its inception reveal a sturdy piece of basic craftsmanship with a marvellous, built-in chameleon quality. The bark of its working-class animus against unassailable privilege is much more threatening than its bite. Indeed, it is the play's lack of political conviction which makes it work so well as farce. Although Jonson is its mentor, Foyebean is its attendant spirit. It is too good a work to languish in the archives, and this La Jolla Playhouse production, with only one genuine English performer in the cast (Susan Cox's Ma Sprightly), makes one realize just how fecund a talent we have in Mr Keeffe.

Charles Marowitz

Rock

Crime's lead singer, Gregory Grey, is an extraordinary performer; he hovers on the brink of total excess but somehow manages to make that work to his advantage. More will be heard of them.

Big Country, the band started by the former Slid Stuart Adamson, play a hybrid of folk, country and powerful guitar-dominated hard rock. They use effects to conjure up images of ghostly pipers and the great outdoors. Their strength is the patriotic intensity of Adamson's material, because he is not a great singer and the band are not an exciting visual spectacle. Even so, songs like "Fields of Fire" and "Chance" show that they are instrumentally expert. It is difficult to resist their swirling Scottish dance rhythms.

Eurythmics' set had the first moments of genuine tension, musical and physical, as an element in the audience took violent exception to Annie Lennox and her striking repertoire of gestures and voices. For a while she threatened to halt the performance altogether. That marred what was otherwise an excellent show. Eurythmics are now among the most popular bands in the world.

Simple Minds, Scotland's biggest band, also possess a riveting front man in the singer Jim Kerr, a graceful mover who works the stage and the crowd without resorting to obvious ploys. Simple Minds' music is a blend of surprise and romance. Among their most recent songs, "New Gold Dream" and "Glittering Prize" stand out as hopeful anthems for the confused youth of Britain.

The biggest emotional charge of the day had to come from U2. They are an institution: the most successful of all Irish bands. The lead singer, Bono, had the crowd eating from the palm of his hand throughout. U2's music was also the most conventional of the day, proving again that rock fans prefer their heroes to be simple men capable of making grand gestures. Bono has that necessary star quality and the band are adept at disguising escapism as reality. Music for and about youth, it is harmless, invigorating and safe. In fact the major danger with U2 is Bono's insistence on clambering up the side-stage scaffolding. Still, the crowd adored him and Dave Edge, the group's enigmatic lead guitarist.

Max Bell

U2 and Guests
Phoenix Park, Dublin

Last weekend's festival was probably the most important cultural event in Dublin since the Pope's personal appearance in 1979. While the bands had to make do with a crowd of some 20,000 and John Paul II pulled over a million, the luxurious racecourse still throbbled with the religious fervour of the second coming. In this case most of the audience were waiting for the return of the prodigal sons U2, but the day offered a unique opportunity to contrast the new breed of Celtic superstars. The bill was almost a definitive collection of the grown-up class of the late seventies bands. If U2, Simple Minds and Big Country were the Gaelic holy trinity, traditional male rock groups in a modern idiom, there was also the chance to see Britain's finest female vocalist, Annie Lennox, the reggae stalwarts Steel Pulse and an exciting new outfit, Northern Ireland's Perfect Crime.

Their fresh attitude, soulful pop-songs and willingness to take chances won the crowd over immediately. Perfect Crime, does lie "beneath" it; they are certainly quite unable to speculate about it.

A Moment to Talk (BBC 2) presented some unemployed Asian workers in Bradford. Apart from a more vivacious vocabulary – "Nobody listens to the poor! They grab us by the throat!" – the problems which they rehearsed, of racial discrimination, poverty and unemployment, were depressingly familiar. "There must be a solution", one of them declared. But their audience will be of no help in finding one: television only teaches us to gawp at other people's distress. Perhaps that is the secret of *Motives*.

Peter Ackroyd

SPECTRUM

When big became beautiful

In 1967, in the midst of a crisis, I had told our bank manager that Biba would one day be like Harrods. He gave me a long, puzzled look and said, "Do you really want that?" I was adamant.

Each day as I walked from the Church Street shop to the new site in Kensington High Street, I had examined the Derry and Toms department store building close by. It was so beautiful and so unappreciated. No one there had any respect for the building or its superb detail. It had been a star in its heyday but now, as it grew old and dusty, no one even gave it a glance. I began to daydream that one day we would bring it back to its original splendour.

Later, when the High Street shop was open, I noticed a tree on the roof of Derry and Toms, and realized there was a roof garden. One lunchtime in 1969, when my son Witold came to the shop with his nanny, the sun was shining and I said, "Let's go up and see this 'garden in the sky'." We walked over to the store, got into the rickety lift that went straight up to the roof, and stepped out into another world - a most beautiful, well-kept garden. Somebody clearly adored and cared for it, although it had few flowers.

We walked around the corner and there was another garden. Witold ran on to the little wooden bridge that crossed a narrow stream and we played Billy Goat Gruff for a while and then went on to examine the tatty-looking flamingoes. We felt a million miles away from the noisy street below. Looking over the balustrade we could see the whole skyline of London around us.

"Fitz, one day we must have this place," I said.

"Right, I'll get it for you," he replied. For the next two years I collected bits of furniture, cuttings of old carpets, mouldy old curtains with interesting weaves, and books and references about Derry and Toms. Any information that I might later need would be at my fingertips. I also collected people who would be useful for the big moment.

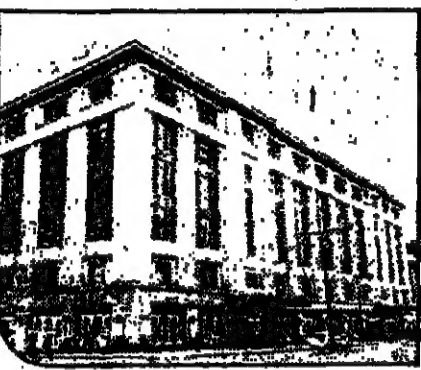
Anyone who was original was commissioned to do something specific for Biba. Myra Conin, for example, spent two years mixing up the basic colours for all sorts of designs. Sometimes she would spend days mixing a brown until it was the correct shade we needed for a carpet. Eventually one could describe a colour to her verbally and she would be able to put it down on paper. She spent months decorating the 1930s bust that was duplicated in glass fibre throughout the big shop.

We felt shocked when we heard that our dream was going to be either shattered or forced upon us far earlier than we imagined. After all, we had only just moved to the High Street. By chance the head of the public relations agency we used knew Sir Hugh Fraser, the chairman of Derry and Toms, and heard that he was planning to sell. She organized a dinner party at her house in Windsor and invited Sir Hugh and us. It was a very high-powered party. Literally over the port and cigars Fitz managed to bring up the subject of Derry and Toms. Was Sir Hugh really selling? Sir Hugh was not sure. Would

Abridged from *From A to Biba* by Barbara Hulanicki, published by Hutchinson on September 5, price £8.95



BIBA



Above left: the author in the roof garden. Below left: the Art Deco palace. Right: Twiggy shows off the Big Biba style

Sir Hugh gave us first option if he decided to sell? He might and he might not, but we left the party with the distinct impression that the building was available if we could raise the money.

The next step was to sell the idea to our partners. Fitz went to Bracknell, armed with reams of figures, to persuade the Dorothy Perkins board. We had agreed that come what may we were going to have that building, and if the answer was "no" from Bracknell we had flights booked the next day for New York, where we had connections who might back us. But Dorothy Perkins agreed.

'Sir Hugh tells me he has sold to you. I must have £400,000 in my hands by tonight'

The next stage was a formal lunch at Claridge's with Sir Hugh Fraser. David Roxburgh and John Ritblatt were there representing Dorothy Perkins. Ritblatt, small and sallow, was the head of a huge property company, British Land, who were property advisers to Dorothy Perkins, and took charge of the negotiations. The lunch dragged on with Ritblatt and Fraser telling stories

her husband, Stephen Fitz-Simon. Backed by the Dorothy Perkins fashion chain, they planned a momentous expansion into famous premises just across the road. In the second of three extracts from her forthcoming biography, Barbara Hulanicki describes the birth-pangs of an adventure which was to bring down the Biba empire



about the deals they had done. At the end of it everyone said goodbye and nothing seemed to have been accomplished.

One Friday afternoon at about 4 o'clock Fitz heard a rumour that the building was about to be sold to someone else. He rang Roxburgh, who rang Ritblatt on another line, and both said there was no more that they could do. The deal was lost. Fitz was cursing Sir Hugh Fraser. "He bloody promised it to us."

"Ring him up," I suggested. Sir Hugh was at his desk in Glasgow. Fitz said, "I hear you are selling the building."

"Yes," said Sir Hugh. "You promised it to us," said Fitz. "Have you got £3.9m?" "Yes," said Fitz, who had no idea how far Dorothy Perkins might go. "Stay by your phone," said Sir Hugh.

Two minutes later a call came through to Fitz from the director in charge of the House of Fraser in London. It was very dramatic. "I can't talk now," he said. "I have British Home Stores with me and I am about to sign with them. Sir Hugh tells me that he has sold to you. I must have £400,000 in my hands by tonight."

Fitz went a bit white but promised it would be with him in one and a half hours. He rang Roxburgh with the news. Roxburgh was speechless but

passed it on to Ritblatt who, knowing a bargain when he saw one, arranged the transfer of the money within the hour.

One afternoon in the summer of 1972 Fitz came to my desk carrying a copy of the *Evening Standard* and looking very white. The headline on the City page carried the announcement that Dorothy Perkins had been taken over by British Land.

The shock was awful. It is every retailer's nightmare to be controlled by a property developer. The two have interests that are totally at loggerheads. The landlord must get the maximum rent while the shopkeeper must fight for every last penny. Furthermore, as we read the article, we saw that the control was passing to a board of directors composed of two accountants, a personnel manager and someone from an advertising agency. There was not one retailer among them. The situation was going to be impossible.

We both knew that we should resign at that moment. Biba was still at its peak: we would have been financially very well off, and we could have walked away and let them get on with it. On the other hand, Biba was our child and to desert her now was impossible. We knew that from that day forward we would have a fight to the end on our hands.

The first day of the building work was really impressive. Before we could

start we had to clear out all the rubbish and bits of odd shopfitting left behind by Derry and Toms. We had more than 600 men in the building on that first day. Half of them appeared to have worked for us as some time or other in the past. Shouts of "Hello, Barbara" followed me as I walked about between the heaps of debris. As the rubbish was cleared it was wildly exhilarating to see revealed for the first time the beautiful Art Deco details of the building.

The only thing that was not functioning was the computer that was meant to tell us exactly where we were. Every evening Fitz would spend hours working out where our budget was overrunning and what we could reduce or eliminate if we were not to overspend. Every day the situation changed as unexpected complications and problems emerged.

At last the moment came when I had to start laying out the merchandise. Fitz had worked out a schedule floor by floor and department by department for when the shopfitting would be complete and the merchandise in the stock rooms. I had six weeks and over 100,000 square feet of shop, and I was the only person who could do it. As I had designed or bought each thing, I had a mental picture of how they would all work together, and it was impossible to transmit the overall impression to others.

The huge display units had arrived. They were reassembled in their final places and the finishing touches applied. As each department was finished, the manageresses and stock-room workers would assemble a cross section of all the stock around me and I would start to work.

The store had gone quiet: the workmen had left and there was an enormous silence

The first department to be ready we called the Casbah. It was on the front corner of the ground floor and comprised all the things that we had picked up and seen on our travels from Turkey via Beirut to Morocco. At about 6.30 one night the store had gone quiet: the workmen had left and there was an enormous silence. Through the brown paper-covered windows I could hear the traffic and the life outside. There was a busking bagpiper playing outside Barker's, the store across the street. According to Fitz's schedule I only had until I am to complete this part, and after I had worked for two hours lifting heavy brass objects, I seemed to have been going backwards.

My back was aching, and I felt completely lost. I had been vaguely aware of two girls sitting near me, watching what I was doing. As I wearily approached another large brass pot, one of them walked over and lifted it before I could get there.

"Are you OK, Barbara?" It was Aina, the leader of our shop-assistants' union, sitting with her friend Gunda, waiting and hoping to be involved. By the time Fitz came back, all set to work through the night to help me, the job was done.

The next day I moved on to the shoe department, a huge mirrored unit right in the middle of the ground floor. We arrived as usual at 8 am and found to our amazement that the stock was already laid out waiting for us. Normally we would spend about an hour waiting for the hands to arrive to enable us to start. To find everything in place when we got there was a miracle. Far away in a corner on our newly installed escalator sat the six committee members of the union, looking rather sheepish. We went over and Fitz thanked them.

"Well," said Aina, with some contempt, "she can't do it by herself, can she?"

Not only had they helped but they had helped with thought and understanding. These girls, who had been with us for two or three years, dealing with customers under terrific pressure all day long, really did know what we were trying to do, sometimes more than we realized.

On the last day everything was as nearly ready as we were going to get it. It was a Sunday and all our staff had been working non-stop 12 hours a day for three weeks. Every sweater was in its pigeonhole, every last fireproofed plastic grape was in place on the children's floor, shoes and room sets and men's suits were all in position. The food hall could only do their display at the last minute, for obvious reasons. The security guards were in their uniforms. The waiters had had endless hours of rehearsal.

I felt almost disappointed that the preparations were over. Fitz and I took a final walk through the six floors and 400,000 square feet of our total empire. I rummaged into stock rooms and staff rooms and offices, but I could find nothing wrong.

We left well before midnight. It was the first time we had been outside the Big Biba and could see it with all the lights blazing in the windows. I knew that it was not perfect, but I thought I had a lifetime to make it so.

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**TOMORROW:
The pinstripe
brigade moves in**

moreover...
Miles Kington

**An old
master by
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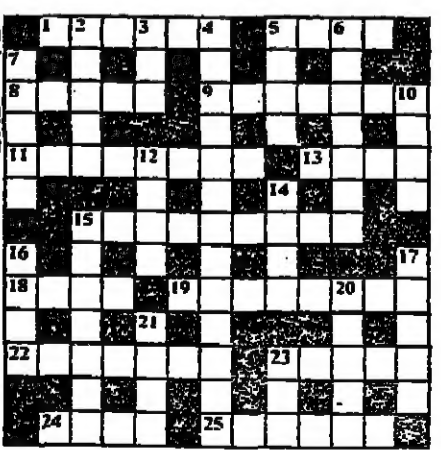
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(No 126)**



ACROSS
1 Rainwater gully (6)
5 Secure (4)
8 Weighty (5)
9 Acid (7)
11 Lawyer (8)
13 Composition (4)
15 Fiddle player (9)
18 Troubles (4)
19 Coaster (8)
22 Acrobat's bar (7)
23 Simple (5)
24 Article (4)
25 Discusses terms (6)

DOWN
2 Not suitable (5)
3 A river (3)
4 Filling up (13)
6 With (4)
7 Shabby cinema (7)
10 Nonsense (4)
12 Building cover (4)
14 Flood barrier (4)
16 Courageous (7)
17 Blow gently (4)
18 Amphitheatre (10)
20 Spring (5)
21 Ship's breadth (4)
23 Jumbled type (3)

SOLUTION TO No 125
ACROSS: 1 Partnership 9 Hamlet 10 Abate 11 Ham 13 Min 16 Lair 17 Outcry 18 Edin 20 Berg 21 Battle 22 Mist 23 Tzar 25 CND 26 Ideal 29 Implant 30 Insecticide
DOWN: 2 Admit 3 Tuna 4 Each 5 Sham 6 Innmate 7 Chambermaid 8 Refrigerator 12 Aerate 14 Too 15 Attain 19 Hasbeen 20 Bet 24 Scold 25 Clue 26 Diet 27 Spec

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SUNDAY MIRROR

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Interferon kits

It is still too early to predict with confidence whether interferons will really find a place in the treatment of cancer, the common cold or more serious viral diseases but many trials are under way and even more are promised. One important aspect of these will be to determine for how long the interferon remains in the blood stream and the best doses to keep the level of interferon in the blood stream at its optimum for effective therapy.

The measurement of interferon levels has traditionally been complex, inaccurate and time-consuming. Two years ago a much more convenient method was devised in Cambridge. It took advantage of an experimentally produced "monoclonal" antibody against interferon.

Celltech, Britain's only sizable biotechnology company, have just begun to sell the method in kit form so that anyone carrying out a trial of interferon should be able to monitor its blood level.

The kit could also be used to detect individuals who produce too little of their own interferon and so might benefit from more of it. The only snag is that the kit does not detect all of the types of interferon that the human body produces and which are being tested as drugs.

Space experiment

A mixture of proteins, some of them from blood, was separated far more efficiently on last month's space shuttle than in a comparable ground-based experiment. The sponsors of the experiment, the aerospace firm McDonnell Douglas and purveyors of baby powder (and pharmaceuticals) Johnson & Johnson, believe that there is a commercial future in separating out substances of therapeutic value in that way.

They argue that the extremely high cost of a shuttle-borne experiment will be more than offset by the great advantages of running separation techniques under zero gravity. Already, without interference of gravity, several hundreds of times the volume of liquid have been processed in space as in the same time span on earth: and the purity of

FINDINGS

A series reporting
on research
BIOTECHNOLOGY

the separated products is greater.

The sponsors are not prepared to reveal what they have in mind as commercial products of space biotechnology and many find it hard to believe in the economy of the process, whatever the product. Nevertheless, according to Science News, in 1983 it is planned to have a McDonnell Douglas engineer abroad a shuttle to separate enough of a substance of use in the treatment of protein-deficiency disease to put it through clinical trials.

Tough tobacco

It may seem curious that plant scientists are busy producing tobacco plants that are antibiotic resistant when tobacco farmers are not in the habit of spraying their fields with antibiotics, but nothing frivolous is intended. It just so happens that a bacterial gene for antibiotic resistance is a convenient starting point from which to develop new systems for introducing valuable genes into plants.

The most advanced system for doing so is very cunning. It makes use of bacteria that infect wounds of certain broad-leaved plants and produce tumours near the wounds. In the process some of the bacterial genes become permanently integrated into those of the plant. What biotechnologists plan to do is to replace the tumour-causing bacterial genes with genes that will benefit the plant or, to be more accurate, the plant breeder.

For example, if a crop plant could be endowed with a gene for resistance to weed killers, the crop would suffer less when its fields are sprayed with the substance.

If any of that sounds easy, it is not. Nonetheless progress is being made steadily with model systems chosen for their ease and convenience. One such is the introduction of antibiotic resistance genes

into cells of tobacco plants. Success is measured by the ability of the cells to grow in the presence of the antibiotic.

Growth hormone

It is down on the farm among uncomplaining animals that biotechnology is set to make many of its earliest impacts. Recently an American company matched an earlier European launch of a vaccine against a diarrhoeal disease of young pigs.

Genentech, one of the largest of the American companies, is more interested in growth hormone. It began by turning bacteria to the production of human growth hormone but has since worked its way down through cows, pigs and sheep to turkeys and chickens. The idea, in each case, is to supplement animal feed with growth hormone with the aim of producing a rapid rate in the animals with a faster turnover for the farmer.

Meanwhile the use of human growth hormone, produced by bacteria, is already the subject of advanced clinical trials. Although there is evidence of one side effect, it should not be too long before an adequate supply of bacterially produced hormone does away with the current grisly extraction of it from the glands of human cadavers.

Polymer bonus

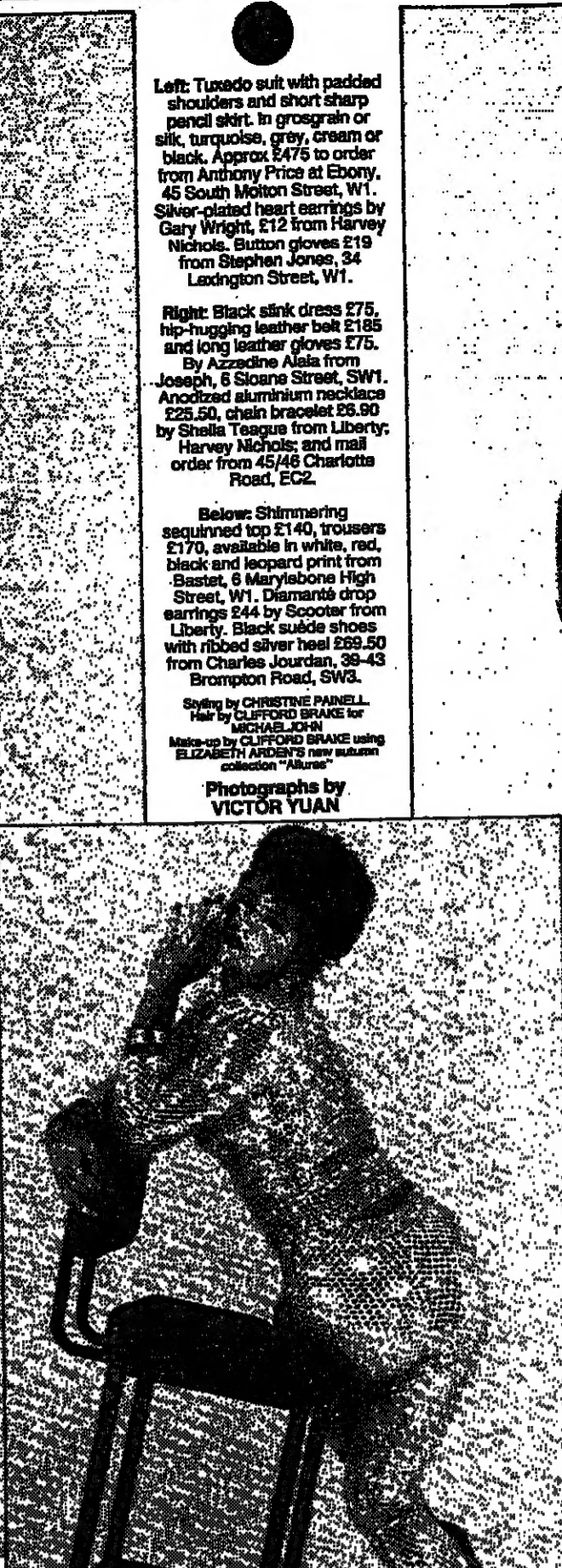
The day of the biodegradable plastic bottle came a step closer recently with the formation of the new company of Marlborough Biopolymers. The company's aim is to find uses and a market for the bacterially-produced polymer that has been developed by ICI, joint owner of the company.

The double bonus of the polymer, PHB, is that it is not only produced by bacteria but can be degraded by them, avoiding petrochemicals and pollution at the same time, but perhaps producing problems for storage. In practice, there is some way to go before the polymer can be made into plastic products and before the process is cheap enough to compete with existing technology.

Peter Newmark

سك انما الفصل

5



Right: Black sink dress £75, hip-hugging leather belt £185 and long leather gloves £75. By Azzedine Alaïa from Joseph, 6 Sloane Street, SW1 Anodized aluminium necklace £25.50, chain bracelet £6.90 by Sheila Tesque from Liberty Harvey Nichols; and mail order from 45/46 Charlotte Road, EC2

Below: Shimmering sequinned top £140, trousers £170, available in white, red, black and leopard print from .Bastet, 6 Marylebone High Street, W1. Diamanté drop earrings £44 by Scooter from Liberty. Black suede shoes with ribbed säver heel £69.50 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3.

Styling by CHRISTINE PAINELL.
Hair by CLIFFORD BRAKE for
MICHAEL JOHN
Make-up by CLIFFORD BRAKE using
ELIZABETH ARDEN's new autumn
collection "Allures"
Photographs by
VICTOR YUAN

Photographs by
VICTOR YUAN



The renaissance of glamour and grand dressing was remarkable in the recent Paris collections. It is also an important part of young London pop style. Guest-writer, Angela Neustatter looks at the allure of glamour

Hard core glamour, a missing element of fashion for so long, is making a forceful reappearance this autumn. Yves St Laurent deals in slinky black dresses and clutch-the-body button-through black leather coat dress; Anna Klein has created narrow line dresses with shoe string straps to be worn with long gloves; Calvin Klein combines the slinky with the tactile in angora body dresses while Anthony Price, over here, has schooled his delight in glamour

Glamour was peremptorily banished in the mid-1970s, attacked on the one hand by the ideology of the women's movement which, unintentionally, inspired a myriad of dungarees and boiler suits, and on the other by the overwhelming heartiness of the health cult which kitted the nation out in interlock jogging

Meanwhile, the prevailing mood of the times was morally based, with commitment to serious issues. Julie Christie, erstwhile incandescent fantasy girl, dressed unconcernedly and made public her allegiance to the Greenham Women. Jane Fonda's reputation forged on glamorous roles, espoused important causes in sneakers, blue denims and nature's face. It was not the climate for glamour.

But with a change of decade, so there is a change of mood. Earnestness gives way to narcissism and a lust for frivolity and gloss. Joan Collins, high priestess of the quest for eternal glamour, is the new heroine and her tips on looking good command column inches once devoted to those serious issues.

In America, we hear *Cagney* and *Lacey* is banned because the two women detectives are "too butch"; on screen, the Britain images of women striving to be emancipated are replaced by the smoldering Nastassia Kinski, while the heroine of Channel 4's intellectually motivated serial *A Mad as a Hatter* is the archetypal mistress appearing in a combination of satin pyjamas and flannel.

Purely as an aesthetic reaction to the purposeful and

utilitarian which had its grip so firmly on fashion, it can be seen that the return of glamour is logical. Fashion, more than any other art form, works in contrasting cycles. The mini skirt was followed by the maxi; hippie styled Indian dresses and the cottage industry were succeeded by impeccable tailoring; lace, frills and demure prettiness gave way to clean cut sporty gear.

But while glamour emerges periodically from designers' drawing boards as a fashion theme, it represents more than a mode of dress. Glamour is a way of presentation, a frame of mind, a game of fantasy. It sets out to transcend reality.

The kind of clothing defined as glamorous: sensual, emphasizing the dynamism of the wearer, conspicuously different from anything worn for the mundane daily life, is based on the notion of creating something as far removed from nature as possible. Cosmetics have the same purpose for face and hair. Where other clothes may be worn to make us look pretty or elegant, glamorous wear is about creating an illusion, performing, playing

with an image of sexual prowess and superiority, of wealth and status, of entry to a lifestyle with limited membership.

Bastet is a former model turned designer who owns three shops where the clothes seem almost to be a caricature of glamour. There are see-through black lace sheaths; sequined skin tight gowns with décolletage; strapless moulded bodices with draped skirts and an assortment of diaphanous gowns concentrating on different ergonomic zones.

She explains: "I design glamorous clothes because that is what interests and excites me. Elegance I find boring, it touches no nerves. I believe clothes should be about causing a reaction, about making contact."

"They make whoever wears them feel exceptional. We all want to be exceptional, but few people have the confidence to dress for this. And the people who do not dare to experience the feeling of glamour are the ones who have a puritanical approach, who disapprove. They misunderstand glamour and believe it is about being cheap and tarty. It is about living art and being proud of it."

It was, of course, the Hollywood stars of the 1930s era who established the notion of glamour, our, who instituted the idea of contrived, consumable style. A vast expense and the efforts of numerous wardrobe creators and make-up artists, cosmetic practitioners, the stars were made to represent a "reality" which the public could copy. When Joan Crawford, described by Pennie Stallings writing about her as "the Hollywood hype machine," was "the apotheosis of glamour,"

appeared in *Letty Lynton*.
10,000 copies of the dress she
wore were sold.

It is easy to dismiss glamour as frivolous and irrelevant, yet looked at another way it is creative, artistic. To put together a lavish presentation working on the basis of shape, colour and impact is little different to creating a picture and can be enjoyed more freely.

Jeanette Kuppermann, former starlet believes glamour has a significant role in our lives. In her book *The Mistakes of Body* (Robson Books) she talks of it as myth, as creating "never never land" which allows women to fantasize, to escape the difficult realities such as aging and death. She says it fulfills a need we have for a powerful pattern to life, explaining: "It is ironic, but to be expected, that the only women who escape the glamour myth are those who live beneath the umbrellas of the teaching of religious ideology or who have entered, as in madness, into separate reality."

Yet it is the need women have to dress up to "discuss" real body shape, the ordinariness of a natural face and to try to escape the reality of aging

which concerned the women's movement. Stylized or glamorous clothes were taken to task for the way they labelled women as dolls or actually incapacitated them.

Judith Thurman, an American journalist, writing in *Mis* magazine and describing an outfit of wide-shouldered suit, cut tight and structured, hair piled up beneath a veiled hat, high heels, says: "However you interpret the politics of these clothes one thing about them is certain; they will make women who wear them feel self-conscious."

"They will be self-conscious of the wind blowing the little hats off, of their stomachs protruding from their sheath skirts, of their hobbled stride and their shaky balance. And the self-conscious woman, distracted by her moving parts, is a powerless woman. She can't complete, she can't work ef-

ficiently, she simply can't forget herself.

So how will a revival of hard-edged glamour be greeted in the aftermath of such discussion: how does a slinky button-through dress and pin heels square with the tastes and aspirations of women now?

Sociologist Elizabeth Wilson, who is working on a fashion book, has been involved with the women's movement for many years and believes that mood of puritanism towards dress has eased. She explains: "It was a relief for the movement to challenge the way in which clothes were identifying women as dollybirds, a substantial. It was important that something quite loud and conspicuous was done to draw attention to the situation. But my feeling is that now the issue is not such a cause of worry. Women within the movement

are freer about what they wear.
"There have been some

important and influential happenings. Punk was a form of dressing up, of glamour, which women used but which was not oppressive. It was ornate, contrived but not to do with being a sex object. Women and men together created an image for society, but it was not a female way of attracting a male.

"We have reached a position now where quite a lot of women have the confidence of independence, of liking themselves and feeling they have some control over their sexuality. If, given these things, they choose to dress up in glamorous, or sexy clothes without losing their strength then surely it is all right. The point about clothes is and particularly exaggerated clothes is that they can be enjoyable."

SUZY MENKES is on holiday

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Sunny yellow plastic shopping bag, £4.95 in assorted colours from The General Store, 111 Long Lane, Covent Garden, WC2.

Laquered black straw sun hat, also red, navy blue, £5.75 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, Covent Garden, WC2.

Wide white leather bracelet with silver metal trim, also in red, pink, black, £17.50 from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3; The Market, Covent Garden and branches.

Sea blue colour wash vest with double shoulder-ties, also in green, orange and black. 28.50 by Sue Clowes from Review, 88 King's Road, SW3.

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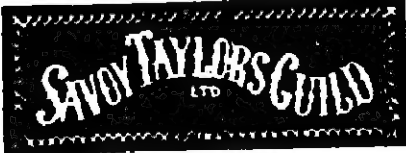
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THE TIMES DIARY

Open invitation

It is 14 months since County and District Properties, at the behest of Kensington and Chelsea council, knocked a gaping hole in Kensington Old Town Hall. Local conservation groups are worried that company and council may now have found a way of finishing the job. The DOE granted the council permission to demolish the surviving building, but only when building contractors were signed for the "firm development scheme" proposed to replace it. Now County and District have filed a fresh application scheme (their fourth) with Kensington and Chelsea, and unlike its predecessors this one looks acceptable on planning grounds. But can the royal borough be trusted to insist on the same conditions as were imposed on them by the Secretary of State? Having seen letters from the borough's chief executive to County and District urging them to wreck "the maximum possible damage" before a conservation order could be imposed, I think I can answer that. Hardly.

● The Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute provides the following information about the 1,400,000 articles lost on Japan National Railways last year. They included 156 sets of false teeth, six chickens, a rabbit still enjoying the hospitality of the Shinjuku police station, and a beetle, of which no further news.

No marks

Dr Gunnel Tottie of Uppsala University admires the open-mindedness of the Anglican church in mounting in York Minister the German Democratic Republic's devoted Marxist exhibition commemorating Luther's quinqucentenary. Yet the doctor suspects the organizers had tongue in cheek when retaining some of the texts. For example: "Accordingly to Lord Byron the struggle for freedom, once starting, bleedingly left to its own will, although with great efforts, always be won." Which bit of Byron is that, Tottie asks.

BARRY FANTONI



"And over here we have the new Austin Marx"

Close season

For three million and more unemployed there is a certain irony in the fact that over the past two weeks the Department of Employment's staff training centre in Tottenham Court Road has been closed between 2 and 3 pm for lack of a doorman. "Because of sickness and holidays we could not staff the entrance throughout the day", a spokesman said. "The doorman we had kindly arranged to take a late lunch, all said were notified, and we were able to arrange to meet callers at the door by appointment".

What a pain

In the great PHSausage joke quest, today's prize goes to Richard Hunt for the following: an Englishman apologized to a French guest about the quality of English bread, describing it as a tribute to the bakers' art of getting water to stand upright, and defining an English loaf as a steam-baked, chemically-bleached, parallel line piped in a polythene shroud. The Frenchman disagreed, and said that, on the contrary, English bread was the most tasty and nutritious in the world. "The only thing that puzzles me," he continued, "is why you call it sausages".

● Incidental information from the South Bank immediately before Act II of Janacek's *On an elderly gentleman* turned to two women behind him and said, with some urgency: "You must get a potty at Mothercare. Potties are unavailable in Poland, and they are only 95p at Mothercare".

Carriage class

British Rail is still striving for the take-off talk of after its improved financial results last week. On the 1500 InterCity 125 from Edinburgh on Saturday, all drinks in the buffet were being served in British Airways glasses. Even so the train was a few minutes late at King's Cross.

Not to be outdone by foreign competitors, British restaurateurs are fighting back with culinary innovations of their own. A cafe in Ewell Street, Covent Garden, tempted T. J. Bosman with "cheese and onion kishkes", but even that was not as titillating as the offer to Arthur Ables, by the Red Lion, Ebury Street, of a "quick Lorraine". N. Hill fancied his find at the Queen's Head, Walton-on-the-Naze, rather less: "King Size Dog in French bread". After that he might have needed what Geoff Ellis saw in Rialto Broadway: "Garlic coffee".

PHS

Bernard Levin gives his verdict on the British 'Ring'

Driving straight to the heart of Wagner's heroic mystery



Freia (Anita Soldh), on whose golden apples the gods live, is the giants' foe for building Valhalla: the Ring is her ransom

At about seven o'clock in the evening on Monday of last week, in the middle of Act II of *Die Walküre*, Hildegarde Behrens embarked upon the long dialogue in which she brings the tidings of death to the doomed hero, with the words "Siegmund, sech auf mich" ("Siegmund, look on me"). At that moment, a puff of white smoke was seen to emerge from the Festspielhaus chimney, and the vast throng on the terrace, many of whom had been there, patiently awaiting this moment, for anything up to 30 years, fell to their knees; some were openly weeping, and a few of the more elderly ones, mostly French, expired on the spot, their faces wreathed in beatific smiles. Then the Cardinal-Secretary, Herr Wolfgang Wagner, stepped on to the balcony over the main entrance, gave the traditional blessing, *Urbi et orbe*, and pronounced the fateful words, so long unheard in the parts: "Habemus Brünnhildam".

All we need now is a Wotan and a Siegfried, and we shall have the fixings of an uncommonly fine Ring.

I paused in Salzburg for a few days en route, to lay in some Mozart, like a man hastily putting on a thick pullover when the pilot announces that all the engines have failed and the aircraft is going to ditch in the sea. I was greeted, alas, by a sign that the world is coming to an end even more rapidly than I had supposed: a McDonald's in the Getreidegasse, almost bang opposite the front door of the Goldenes Hirsch. No matter, there was also a *Così Fan Tutte*, lovingly and lingeringly conducted by Muth, with Bruscantini as Alfonso and the finest Mozart tenor singing I have ever heard in my life, from Francesco Araiza. Then I donned my sandals and my habit of coarse woollen cloth roughly tied with string, put a crust of bread and a few radishes in my satchel, took my staff in hand, and set off on my quinquennial pilgrimage to the holy place of Wagner, to sit in terrible darkness for 16 hours and there experience once more the effect of this unique music-drama, which bites its victims more deeply than any other work of art I know, and bites them, moreover, with teeth coated in a strange hallucinatory drug which induces a condition well described by the Ancient in Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*.

Infant one moment of the ecstasy of life as we live it would strike you dead.

Why do we do it? Certainly not to enjoy the delights of Bayreuth, a notoriously unedifying town. (It, too, has a McDonald's, but here it is hardly out of place, for there has been a Parsifal Chemist's in the high street for at least a quarter of a century, and what I paid for a cucumber would have kept Wagner in quilted silk dressing-gowns for at least twice as long.) All sensible folk shun Bayreuth entirely, and stay out at Peggitz with the good Herr Pflaum, whose hotel, now a member of the *Relais et Châteaux* confederacy, is better run and more comfortable than ever (I have an apartment so enormous that in addition to an ordinary bathroom it sports a jacuzzi pool in solid onyx that takes me 10 minutes to wade across), with Brother Hermann in the kitchen muttering spells, to good effect, over the *sickeln kruspigen gebraten*, and a young waitress the living image of Maggie Smith.

Why do we do it? Whatever the answer, we are in good company.

From where I stand, waiting for the faun to summon us back to our seats and wondering whether I have time for another brace of sausages before the interval ends, I can see, among the British contingent alone, a former Prime Minister, a Secretary to the Cabinet, a former Minister of the Arts, a former chairman of Covent Garden, a royal duke, a Warden of Wadham, a genius, a saviour of Venice, a young composer on his honeymoon, a director-general, and a man who claims to have acquired a ticket for *Götterdämmerung* this very morning by mingling with the seething crowd outside the box office (sold out since last November) in search of what he called "the most obviously criminal face I could spot" and, when he spotted it, asking it out of the corner of his mouth whether it had one of the precious pieces of cardboard to sell at double the official price, being instantly rewarded for both his ingenuity and his perspicacity by discovering that he had hit, first go, upon the leading ticket-tout of the Bayreuth Festival, if not of all Bavaria.

But why do we do it? This year, at any rate, there is an extra answer. When Georg Solti and Peter Hall (they are known as "die Sols" in the town) were engaged for the new Bayreuth Ring, they promised that they, together with Hall's chosen designer, William Dudley, would give Wagner everything he asks for

in the stage directions - settings, supernumeraries and all. ("Even a bear?" I asked Sir Peter incredulously when I heard of this rash promise. "Even a bear", he replied with hardly a tremor in his voice. And there it is, in Act I of *Siegfried*, large, brown and furry, and plainly longing to growl.) Now a naturalistic Ring has been long overdue; I have not seen the door of Hunding's parlour fly open to admit the moonlight since the late 1940s, and I doubt if Fricka's chariot has been drawn by rams since Wagner died. Well, in this Ring the door flies open as it floods the orchestra, and when Fricka arrives in the next Act she arrives, as Wagner specifies, in a chariot drawn by rams, and very handsome black rams they are, too.

That is by no means all. The forest scenes are beautifully set and staged, their trees like the real trees I see on my way in to Bayreuth on board Herr Pflaum's festival bus, and the sunlight, falling through their branches, perfectly convincing, as are most of the interiors - Mime's smithy, for instance, and Nibelheim, where Alberich has built himself a golden throne. There is a real rope for the Norns, too, real water for the Rhinemaidens (stark naked, incidentally, though one of them needs to take her bottom to the sunshine on some secluded beach, for at present it is disconcertingly paler than the rest of her) and a truly

savage dragon, looking like a cross between a Siberian mammoth and a science-fiction giant lobster. I swear that there are even real flames on the stage for the Immolation, in which case some of the Gibichungs milling around the pyre had better be firemen in disguise.

Nor is it just a matter of authentic props and scene-painting; the movement, especially for the Rhinemaidens and the Vassals, is as good as anything I have ever seen on an operatic stage, and the great set-pieces - notably the Entry into Valhalla and the Funeral March - are replete with imagination and integrity, as indeed are many of the details, such as the dinosaur into which Alberich turns himself in the first transformation instead of the usual snake or dragon (inevitably upstaged later by the real dragon) and the murder of Fasolt by his brother, accomplished not with a club but with a chunk of the fatal gold. The acting, it is true, is mostly no more than a sketch so far, and in some cases hardly even that, but the obvious intentions behind the sketch offer hope for a finished picture next year or the year after.

There are mistakes, of course, worst of them being Hall's decision to use a gauge, which fizzes everything, particularly that which should not be fussed. Then again, the Valkyries' collection of the bodies from the battlefield is a mess, and the Gibichung Hall, until the final scene, is horribly cramped, besides being carpeted, apparently, in bird-droppings.

Yet a Ring cannot be made out of authenticity alone. Peter Hall's success lies in the way he has enabled us, by his fidelity to the wishes of a composer with a well-deserved reputation for knowing his own mind, to see both the drama and its meanings plain. Away with the "interpretations" we have had these last years, mostly by salon-Marxists who have never read more than two paragraphs of Marx and understood neither of those. Away with the incessant hunger to *épater les bourgeois*, to draw parallels that are not parallel and conclusions that conclude nothing. Away with everything that blocks our path into the heart of Wagner's mystery with signposts that claim to be directing us there.

Wagner's great tale of will and power, of love, renunciation and redemption, of sacrifice and self-sacrifice, will speak clearly enough to an audience when the director has the courage - as Hall has had - to let it do so, to seek the truth in the relationships, in the characters and their natures, in the symbolism, in the struggle of strength that cannot be waged through force ("Nichts durch Gewalt"), in the Shakespearean understanding of the human heart that runs right through this most heroic of dramas. (No director who does not comprehend Shakespeare can succeed in the Ring, and Hall is one of our finest Shakespearean directors.) The cine lies in the pattern of the *leitmotifs*; these will always guide us to the meanings, great and small, and it is a measure of Hall's success that I cannot remember having seen or heard a Ring in which they made Wagner's points, with all their complexity and many-sidedness, in a manner at once so urgent, so clear and so illuminating.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

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Roger Scruton

Foxtrotsky and a Minuet Tendency

Holidays, like birthdays, weddings and temporary farewells, are points of transition and renewal. Hence they are occasions for dancing. Every summer people gather in Mediterranean resorts and, to the sound of violin, guitar, bouzouki or electric organ, begin to shuffle off their coils.

Timorous at first, they steadily gain inspiration, and step out with unpractised movements and a kind of stumbling courtesy. By a miracle of pre-established harmony they begin to move to a common pulse, and gradually their faces suffuse with smiles.

So it is, at least, in the south, where the habit of social dancing, which needs no formal tuition, which extends equally to the very old and the very young, which permits man to dance with man, woman with woman and child with child - has not yet disappeared.

In the north, however, dancing has virtually ceased to exist as a social occasion. What passes for dancing is in fact a lonely parody of the sexual act, a formless vibrating of the body, accompanied by vacant expressions and wild movements of the hands and arms. The participants do not touch but stand isolated in the solitude of their feelings, jerked by the music like puppets on a string. The dance relies for its excitement upon a constant heightening of the tension in this string, as lights flash and noises throb in a ghastly parody, also, of battle.

The distance between a bop and a minuet reflects the immense distance between cultures. In the first each dancer is free to stimulate himself in his preferred way, without reference to his nominal partner. Such a dance lends itself perfectly to the temper of a society that fears accomplishments, and which believes that each person has an equal right to consideration, regardless of his social competence or personal charm.

The minuet, by contrast, is exclusive and disciplined. It is also social: each dancer must obey the formation, and from time to time change partners so as to dance with someone whom he did not choose. He must confine his seductive gestures to those little nuances which are all the more pleasurable for their resemblance to the innocent smiles and touches of the dance. The excitement lies in the coordinated movement, in which a shared skill provides the foundation for a common pleasure. Hence the minuet is a truly liberating dance, containing a vast store of social opportunity, freed from the imperatives of sexual desire.

To bop with someone to whom you are not attracted is a desultory experience, since the meaning of the act has been removed. It is scarcely surprising that the practice of asking different partners to dance has disappeared, and dancing itself become confined to the sexually eligible. The revival of Scottish

country dancing did little to arrest the decline, and when finally the Viennese waltzes and polkas had dashed the legitimate expectations of the ugly and the aged, it was firmly established that dancing is an affair for the young couple alone. The history of modern dancing is the result of two forms which, a society of isolated couples, cannot resist: the fear of competence, which necessitates the discovery of dances which have no recognizable steps, and the fear of social affection, which requires that bodies set in motion by music should not be touched but merely displayed.

Fearless, you may say. But why go on filling space that might have been devoted to the burning questions of politics? The answer is simple: if you do not understand dancing, then you will never understand politics. Dancing is the paradigm of political fulfilment. People who step together in a dance are at one with themselves and their fellows. Their action is also response, and they move in a collective movement, with no purpose beyond the present pleasure. The usefulness of dancing is precisely why we value it. The person who joins the dance extinguishes purpose, and is content, for the moment, to be. The meaning of the dance is the dance itself.

Dancing therefore reminds us of the fundamental truth of our condition. The purpose of life is life itself. This is the truth that Kants perceived in the figures of the Greek gods, and which he summarized in such paradoxical words: "It was also perceived by those who devised the old social dances. They saw that the revelation of the sublime purposelessness of human existence must be carefully prepared, that it must be given a full and generous social context, freed from the tyranny of sexual excitement, and decked out in the costumes of peace. The dance, then, becomes a symbol of all that matters in our political condition."

True politics maintains a social order in its own self-made equilibrium: it eschews those "final solutions" and "irreversible shifts" with which fascists and socialists threaten all that is merely actual; it renounces the desire to establish the kingdom of heaven, and interferes in the rhythm of ordinary life only so as to reach the steps of the dance.

These steps must be complex and varied, so as to break down the aggressive isolation of the sexual bond, and to generate a public life that is something more than a congeries of private intimacies. The highest forms of politics exhibit the order and beauty of the minuet: the lowest forms resemble the disorderly solipsism of the bop. But even in its lowest form politics is to be preferred to that other thing which is not politics but war - the reckless pursuit of purpose by those in the grip of an idea. Armed with that thought, I shall turn next week to the major problem of international politics.

Michael Clayton

Hunting down the elusive facts

The anti-hunters have started their season early this year, with a new note in the baying of the unattractive little pack run by the League Against Cruel Sports.

The league's latest shrill propaganda line is that organized hunting in Britain cannot be trusted to stick to its own rules. As first reported in *The Times*, the league has revealed that it employs a leading hunt saboteur as a double agent to spy on hunts.

"Infiltrating" a hunt is about as difficult as infiltrating a soccer Cup Final crowd. Hunting is open to inspection by and bona fide representative of press or broadcasting. The most important messages hunting would like to convey to the general public are:

- The sport has its own strict rules.
- The ruling bodies are prepared to investigate serious allegations of rule-breaking.
- Disciplinary action and sanctions can be taken against a master of hounds proved to have broken the rules.
- Organized hunting is demonstrably the most humane and effective method of necessary control of red deer, Exmoor, forest, in rural areas, hares and wild mink.

Hunting's conservationist role in preserving habitats such as fox coverts, its encouragement of hedgerows and its beneficial effect on social life in the country are not easily understood by many in the urban majority.

At a time when the technical means of communication have become so sophisticated there is a chasm of misunderstanding between the man who takes his under-cashed, over-fed dog to defecate in the park, and the man who regularly takes his fit, working dog to hunt a wild animal in its own environment.

To seek deliberately to widen the gap of understanding between the huge urban majority and the genuine rural minority can do nothing but harm. This is one of the most mischievous by-products of the line of attack so frequently adopted by the full-time propagandists who have now taken over the anti-hunting lobby.

The league, however, is stomping Fleet Street to hawk "spy" pictures for the highest possible price, and promising more "shock horror revelations". Anyone with evidence that a hunt has broken the rules can present it to the sport's ruling bodies or seek legal redress. It is, for example, a criminal act to restrain a wild animal in a bag, then release it for hounds to hunt.

Under the long-established system of organized hunting, Britain has the largest fox population in Europe; the red deer herds on Exmoor flourish under selective culling by the hunts, with close seasons observed, and hares and mink abound in the countryside.

The alternative would be anarchy: control would be impossible for anyone to monitor - certainly not by "undercover agents". Poaching of red deer on Exmoor is greatly discouraged by the existence of organized hunts, but when poaching does occur it produces deer horrendously wounded by shotguns, leading to slow, painful death.

There is more than a hint of desperation in the present anti-hunting propaganda tactics because of the strong position of organized hunting. More people are hunting, and applying to take it up, than ever. More than 200,000 people hunt regularly in Britain, and throughout a year, about a million follow hounds. The recent Cobham Resource Consultants' survey of field sports showed an annual direct investment of £102m in hunting.

Many Britons clearly enjoy watching a well-bred pack of hounds tackling the difficult task of hunting a wild animal. Huntmen's abilities are discussed in rural circles with the enthusiasm accorded in cities to soccer players.

Disapproval of hunting by some is inevitable, and individuals' conscience about the taking of life must be respected. Militant, emotional propaganda seeking to destroy organized hunting without producing other realistic forms of control and wild life conservation is another matter in a Britain which kills millions of animals each week and shows no national interest in adopting the extreme moral position of the vegetarian who will not wear animal skins.

Hunting has every reason to keep its house in good order. No one will ever love the land and its wild life more than he who has had the privilege of experiencing the hunting field throughout the season. The author is editor of *Horse and Hound*.

Edward Schumacher on Chile's growing impatience with military rule

After the riots, Pinochet in the firing line

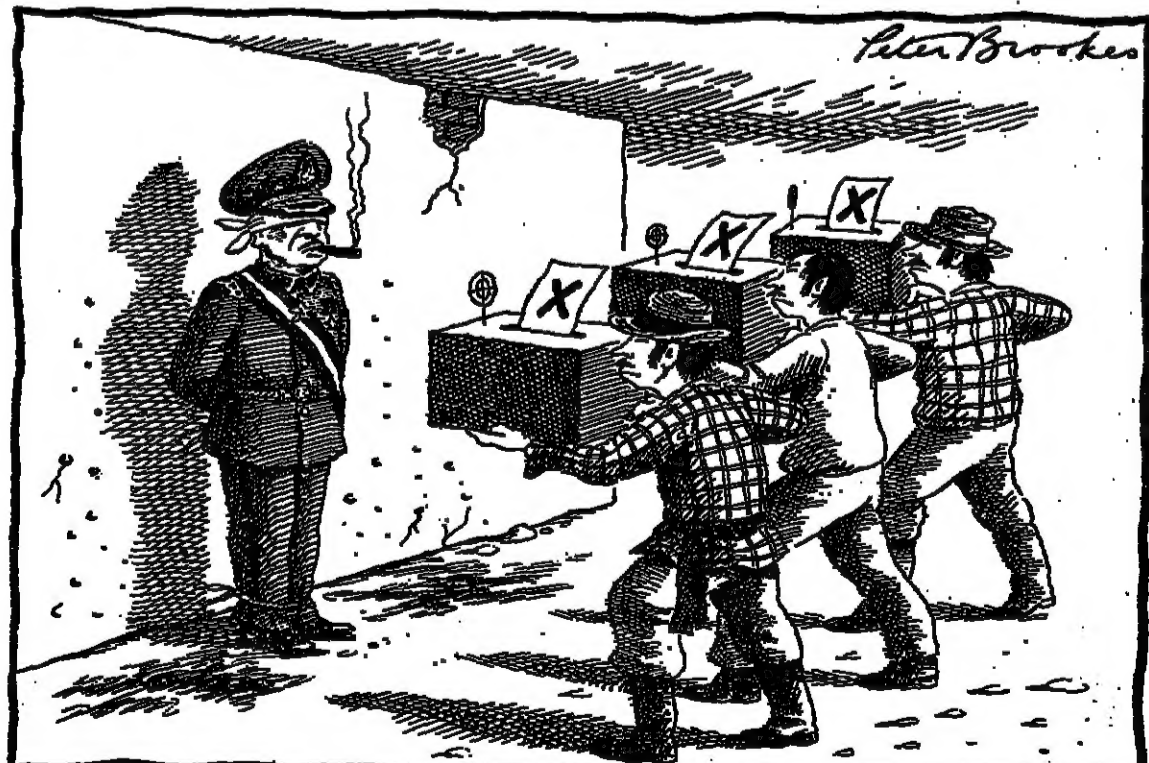
Santiago As September 11 and the tenth anniversary of Chile's military coup approaches, the junta appears to be bowing to popular pressure for a faster move towards democracy than so far promised. Twenty-four people died in riots during the latest monthly protests, but they prompted a government reshuffle.

Among moves by President Pinochet was the appointment of Sergio Onofre Jarpa to the key Interior Ministry. Jarpa was not long in office before he was saying that the government would call a plebiscite on amending the constitution to speed up the congressional elections now scheduled for 1990.

He did not say when the plebiscite or the elections might be held. But the statement, published last week-end, marked the first time a senior official has said that the government was open to amending the constitution, which was adopted in a plebiscite three years ago.

The constitution specifies that General Augusto Pinochet hold office until at least 1989 and that a congress be elected in 1990. Pinochet has repeatedly said he would not change the constitution or the timetable for elections.

In *El Mercurio*, Chile's conservative and influential daily, Jarpa said: "I cannot say when, but we are going to have an elected congress before 1990." The Interior Minister said he had no doubt that an earlier election date would be approved in the plebiscite.



Democratic Alliance, a coalition of five centrist parties headed by the Christian Democrats, has said it will call a protest again next month, when Pinochet will celebrate the anniversary of his coup against Salvador Allende.

There was no immediate response from opposition leaders to Jarpa's remarks. It seemed unlikely, however, that they would be appeased. The Alliance a week ago demanded Pinochet's immediate resignation, formation of a provisional government and convening of a constituent assembly to draw a new constitution for submission at elections in 18 months.

The Alliance claims that the 1980 constitution, though approved by nearly two-thirds of the voters, was unfairly presented. The government restricted opposition campaigning and no alternative was presented. The country was then in the midst of an economic boom. Now, it has been in recession for two years. Public opinion has turned strongly against Pinochet.

The Interior Minister's promises went beyond a political plan announced a week ago by Pinochet, who said the Council of State, a consultative body, would study only proposed laws such as reactivating banned political parties. Jarpa implied in the interview that he was speaking with the support of the General when he said that Pinochet had charged him to carry out the political initiative.

Jarpa was appointed Interior Minister last Wednesday. A former conservative senator and founder of the right-wing National Party, he was ambassador to Argentina for almost eight years before taking the post.

Before taking the post, Jarpa demanded that Pinochet begin making transition steps to democracy, including early congressional elections, sources close to him said. The sources said they did not know what conditions, if any, were finally agreed to. But, they said, Jarpa supports Pinochet's remaining as president until 1989.

Jarpa's strategy, the sources say, is not to satisfy the opposition but to broaden the government's political base by attracting back conservatives who have abandoned Pinochet because of his refusal to begin, at the least, transitional steps to democracy. *El Mercurio* is among those calling for such steps.

Jarpa said opposition leaders would be invited to participate in the Council of State deliberations on the new political laws, but declined to specify how.

Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Christian Democrats, said in an interview on Friday that Alliance leaders would not even talk to the government unless their parties were recognized and the talks were public. He said Jarpa closed the doors to talks when he suggested last week that many of the Alliance leaders were political exhibitionists.

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ARMS AND MONEY

Soon after the Conservatives came to power in 1979 they cut £250 million from the forward projections in defence spending inherited from Labour - Mr Pym protesting. Mr John Nott then came in to apply these cuts in a way which aggravated their effect on service planning - and in particular on the Navy - by withholding a large part of the projected spending plan as a central reserve from which he hoped to meet particular difficulties caused by the application of cash limits.

Then came the Falklands. That operation was paid for out of the Government's contingency reserve. The bill for replacements, which Mr Nott managed skilfully to win through in Cabinet, overrode Treasury misgivings. The Treasury also had to concede some year-to-year control on defence spending when it agreed, under the urgings of Sir Frank Cooper the last Permanent Secretary, that any Defence Ministry underspend could be rolled forward up to a maximum annual figure of £300 million.

It seemed that when Mr Heseltine took over in January the Defence Ministry could hope for a more settled future. That that is not to be the case became clear enough from the arbitrary and undebated manner in which the new Chancellor announced a £250 million cut in this year's estimates the day after Mr Heseltine, in all innocence, had introduced those estimates in his White Paper without ever mentioning the cut.

In political terms, Mr Lawson is correct to assume that he would be unwise to leave the defence budget unscathed when it is clear that the public spending crisis will involve radical measures with, for instance, the possible de-indexation of unemployment pay and future thinking about the funding of public welfare. It is right that defence should take its place in the public spending queue; it is wrong that it should be done at a speed and in a way which

merely chips away at our defences, both in the British context and within Nato, by preserving the basic structure while allowing the distortions within it to be even more inappropriate the smaller that structure becomes.

The question at issue is a commitment in Nato to increase the defence budget by 3 per cent per annum. That explicit obligation expires in 1985-86, but Nato ministers have resolved to try to extend it beyond. The Treasury argument is that Britain has more honourably discharged this commitment than many of her allies, and that anyway she pays more per head for defence than they do.

It is not easy to cut the defence budget in a hurry. The first item which will inevitably be put in the lists is the Trident nuclear missile system. However, that is so fundamental to the Government's whole notion of deterrence that it seems an unlikely source of economy. It would be unwise to start fiddling about with Trident. The Trident system is one of the few strategic elements in a defence structure which is very vulnerable to the sudden whim of accountancy, as the Navy learnt to its cost under Mr Nott. It is a 40-year system. The original estimates of its cost have already been reduced now that it has been put in the Navy vote and its costs are responding to the benefits of long-term planning. Indeed the nuclear submarine is one of the few major items of equipment which today costs less in real terms than it used to, solely on account of long production runs and a stable commitment to building up the fleet.

With Trident in the budget, it is argued that there are only two serious options left, both of them unacceptable. The first would be to continue to slice away at the existing defence structure, cutting back on equipment, delaying production runs, drawing down ammunition stocks. The effect of that would be to preserve a shop window, but

little behind it. The other would be to embrace a Gaullist-style defensive position, withdrawing our troops from the Continental line up, and preserving only a notional commitment to deploy them automatically on behalf of the Alliance. The full consequences of such a withdrawal would be incalculable within Nato, but would almost certainly lead to its ultimate collapse.

In fact there is a third way, but not in the time available to Mr Heseltine, if Mr Lawson's demands have to be met with decisions by November. The Chiefs of Staff have already carried out a review of Britain's likely military role out of the Nato area. The conclusions of a further review into the whole range of our commitments to the Nato alliance, and possible changes in Alliance strategy which would permit alterations in the size and nature of our contributions, will not be ready until the spring.

It is already clear in outline that financial pressures could be a useful catalyst for a much more radical approach to Nato strategy than any governments have hitherto permitted themselves. The Alliance line-up in Central Europe makes military nonsense. It is a tangled web of old political formulae summed up only too shrewdly by the witicism that Nato is intended to keep Americans in, Russians out and Germans down.

The principles on which Britain could base a policy of fundamental reform in Nato's strategy and defence administration will be explored in more detail tomorrow. As with its task in every field of domestic spending, this Government now has an opportunity to apply radical thinking to rigidities which have inhibited policy making for a generation. It may be more difficult to effect change in the diplomatic and military field than in social policy. But if this Government fails to take up the opportunity, no future British Government, and certainly no fellow member of Nato, will do so.

EATING PEOPLE IS WRONG

Chad does not exist, according to M. Pierre Messmer, a former French prime minister. We all know what he means. Chad has no "natural" identity, unity, or frontiers. Whoever undertakes to govern or defend it is condemning himself to failure and frustration.

France learned this some time ago, having kept troops there for twenty years after independence in a vain attempt to hold the country together. The end result of those efforts was a "government of national unity" whose ministers continued fighting each other in the streets of the capital. Understandably President Giscard d'Estaing decided to pull his men out.

The fighting went on until Colonel Gaddafi sent Libyan troops in to stop it by intervening on the side of the then president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, against the then defence minister, Mr Hissène Habré. The citizens of the capital, Ndjameña, do not seem to have been particularly grateful for this. They feared it was the beginning of a period of Libyan rule, and the Libyans showed few signs of being enlightened or even competent colonial administrators.

Between Mr Habré and Mr Goukouni the inhabitants of Ndjameña probably saw little to choose at first. Both were tribal guerrilla leaders, nomadic Muslims from the northern desert, whereas the majority in Ndjameña are blacks, mainly Christian or animist, from the

cultivated savannah of the south. Perhaps initially Mr Goukouni had the edge because of his alliance with Vice-President Kamougue - a Muslim, but from the south. If so, he lost it once he began to appear as a Libyan puppet. Sensitive to this charge, after a year he himself asked for the withdrawal of Libyan troops. A force was put together by the Organization of African Unity to replace them, but it was not willing to fight for Mr Goukouni when Mr Habré's forces advanced from the Sudanese border in 1982.

Mr Habré benefited at that stage from weapons and supplies provided by Sudan - that is, indirectly at least by Egypt and the United States. But as far as is known his little army was composed entirely of citizens of Chad. The war was still essentially a civil war, and Mr Habré won a convincing victory. That makes him as legitimate a president as Chad has had in recent years, or is likely to have in the next few. Mr Goukouni, despite all the advantages which may be supposed to accrue to an incumbent ruler, lost.

Mr Goukouni is presumably entitled, under the rules of this game which looks so futile to the spectator but is apparently enjoyed by the players, to attempt to turn the tables on Mr Habré using the same methods. What is more questionable is whether Colonel Gaddafi is entitled to help him do so by sending Libyan aircraft to carry out intensive bombing of targets

on Chadian territory, not sparing the civilian population and, in the past fortnight or so, to follow this up with a massive intervention on the ground by his own army.

In so doing Colonel Gaddafi has changed the nature of the game - as President Mitterrand has implicitly recognized by sending French troops back to Chad, even if nominally as "instructors", for the first time since 1980. Mr Mitterrand's Government has a healthy distaste for intervention in the internal affairs of African countries. But this is no longer a mere internal affair. Chad has been invaded by Libya, and - according to the rules of the international community, codified in the UN Charter - is entitled to expect help.

So Chad does exist after all - or if it does not, Colonel Gaddafi has somehow overlooked the fact. Why he should choose to invest such large military resources in an enterprise that has defeated so many others - and which, indeed, cost Libya itself dear only two years ago - is somewhat baffling. Presumably he hoped that the weakness and indecision of his opponents, in Africa and beyond, would allow him an easy victory which would tip the evenly balanced scale of African geopolitics in favour of his confused revolutionary designs. It would be better if Africans could prove him wrong on their own. But it is right that their European friends should be ready to help.

ONE WAY TICKET

Defections from the Soviet bloc are so common that only a request for political asylum with an interesting new twist is likely to make headlines. There is something both ridiculous and sinister about reports from Washington of secret agents surrounding the Soviet Embassy or approaching a teenage boy at the airport to inquire if he wanted to defect.

Normally any foreign interference in matters concerning parental authority must be deplored. If KGB agents had approached Miss Samantha Smith while she was touring the USSR at the invitation of President Andropov and suggested that she defect to the cradle of socialism rather than return to the last bulwark of capitalism, many US citizens would have objected strongly - especially if her parents opposed the idea.

However if force is needed to compel a child to return home the issue becomes more complex. Age is the major factor: at sixteen, issues of individual rights and responsibilities come

to the fore, making any decision an unsatisfactory moral compromise. In 1980 Walter Polowchak, aged 12, was granted political asylum to remain with foster parents in the United States against the declared wishes of his Ukrainian parents. They returned to the Soviet Union but continued to fight through the courts for a reversal of the decision. Moscow raised a diplomatic scandal over the "provocative act" of the United States authorities. The parents' case was weakened by the knowledge that Walter's life in the Soviet Union would have been wretched had he been forcibly returned after defecting. Adults who return in such circumstances are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for "betraying the homeland".

The flow of defectors is one-way, in the West it is not normal to use the term "defector" for someone who decides to emigrate. Dozens of British citizens have worked in the Soviet Union for long periods - some translating propaganda materials hostile

to their country's government - but this does not lose them the right to return to Britain. No exit visa is required to leave Western democracies, but in violation of international agreements communist countries more often than not refuse permission to emigrate. Those granted exit visas cannot expect to return should life abroad prove a disappointment or even should they wish to come back on holiday.

The Kremlin considers defectors to be double traitors, having betrayed world socialism and their homeland. But whether for material reasons or to gain individual freedoms people continue to escape despite barbed wire, minefields, guard dogs and border troops. Seizing their opportunity during official trips abroad come soldiers, sailors, spies, musicians, mathematicians and most other professions from dancers to diplomats. One must remember that the Berlin wall, in all its spiteful horror, is maintained to keep people in.

Case for traditional medicine - and the alternatives

From the President of the Royal College of Physicians

Sir, May I be permitted to make a few points in reply to your leader of August 10?

First, doctors make decisions about "access to health care". In our daily routine we regularly have to decide who to treat and how to treat; this is an integral part of our work. We are equipped to make these decisions through a long period of medical training and experience and we take into account such factors as the state of knowledge and understanding of a disease and its progress without treatment, our assessment of the patient's physical and mental condition, our awareness of the likely success of treatment, and of side-effects.

Training in the management of health resources would not equip us better to deal with these problems, but might introduce an economic factor that would further restrict the options open to us. Bearing in mind the important medical factors applying to each patient, could anyone other than a doctor make this choice?

Many doctors deplore the "exponential curve in the consumption of prescribed drugs". Farly this results from the public's expectation of treatment even for trivial complaints such as a cold; many patients regard themselves as inadequately treated unless they are given pills or medicines. Doctors should not take all the blame for society's obsession with pill-taking to cope with the ordinary stresses of life.

No-one who has studied the manner in which medicine would deny the tremendous contribution drug therapy has made (antibiotics, hormones, the control of Parkinsonism, etc). We are now left with a residue of diseases that remain hard to treat, but a policy of therapeutic nihilism would inhibit the exploratory use of drugs that has led recently to life-saving advances in the management of leukaemia and allied conditions and some forms of cancer.

Basic to all new treatment is the profession's acceptance of clinical trials. These are devised to test very strictly the ability of a new drug beneficially to influence the outcome of disease. The most common conclusion of such clinical trials is not that a new treatment should be adopted, but that it should be rejected. Many drugs "have to be taken off the market" because they have been found wanting. The profession, indeed the public, has the right to expect the same approach to alternative forms of medicine.

If alternative systems of treatment proved efficacious and not harmful,

the medical profession would not be reluctant to accept them.

It is time to dispel the myth that doctors are "dazzled" by contemporary medicine and regard human beings as "groups of units". Medical schools have tried hard to balance the impressive advance of science by increased teaching of the human approach.

Good doctors - and I believe the overwhelming majority of doctors to be good - treat their patients as human beings and are aware of the importance of personal and emotional factors. Any denial of this would suggest that doctors are less than human in their reaction to personal suffering.

Finally, it is not difficult to understand why patients with cancer seek alternative forms of treatment. The inevitability of a fatal illness is hard to accept. Doctors in general handle dying patients with great sympathy and understanding. To ease the pain of this difficult terminal period, the profession has welcomed the establishment of hospices for the dying.

There is the world of difference between the provision of institutions that provide this sort of help and unsubstantiated claims that alternative forms of treatment can cure cancer.

I, for one, would welcome the unequivocal demonstration that a malignant tumour has been cured by any form of alternative medicine. Until this proof is available, such claims will not be taken seriously by the profession and should be disregarded by the public.

I apologise for writing at such length. The policies you advocate could lead to major and, I believe, damaging changes in the provision of health-care and warrant an even fuller rebuttal than this letter can hope to achieve.

Yours faithfully,

RAYMOND HOFFENBERG,

President,

Royal College of Physicians,

11 St Andrews Place,

Regent's Park, NW1,

August 12.

From Dr Malcolm Carruthers

Sir, As founder member of the British Holistic Medical Association I must congratulate your paper on the signal service it has done this vital bridging operation between orthodox and alternative medicine.

One area not apparently covered however is the practical politics of putting these splendid ideas into practice. Financial resources for this are unlikely to be available from the overstretched and generally unreciprocated NHS, and even when applied by highly trained orthodox doctors, such treatment is seldom

covered by private insurance schemes.

Unfortunately, in this country, good medicine is not yet recognized as potentially good business, and as such a growth industry worthy of private investment, as it is in the USA (*New York Times*, July 11, 1983).

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM CARRUTHERS,
Medical Director,
Positive Health Centre,
15 Fitzroy Square, W1,
August 9.

From Dr A. R. Rogers

Sir, It was the nationalisation of orthodox medicine in 1948 which produced some of the far reaching changes now observed in your recent series on alternative and holistic medicine.

Once limited by state control, medical enterprise has not been free to respond to patient demand and has been fettered by government finance. Little wonder then that alternative medicine has flourished. The job security given to NHS doctors has lessened the bond between the patient and the practitioner and has also resulted in little objection when patients seek therapy from alternative sources. This is why general practitioners and osteopaths and chiropractors appear to work more closely.

Since alternative medicine flourishes in the market place none can deny it has a value. However, if general medicine were to be freed of its state constraints it would eventually overrun its competitors entirely on pure grounds of merit.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROGERS,
1 Victoria Park Road,
St Leonards,
Easton,
Devon
August 10.

From Dr P. M. J. O'Brien

Sir, The recent articles by Ruth West and Brian Inglis (August 8, 9, 10) followed by your report (August 11) of a "striking degree of interest in alternative methods of treatment among younger doctors", suggests that someone on the *Times* staff is taking too much ying with his yang and thinks he is writing for the alternative society who might normally expect to find such articles in another paper, such as the *Guardian*.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. J. O'BRIEN,
Earlham,
Burley Road,
Merton,
West Yorkshire
August 11.

From Mr Alan Watson

Sir, As the Liberal-Alliance candidate in what is now the most marginal seat in the South of England I have no doubt that future Alliance success depends on our ability to persuade voters that we are fit for government and as relevant to Britain's needs today as Labour was in 1945. We will not replace Labour as the alternative to the present Government if we passively wait upon the continuing collapse of that party. Labour's failure will not guarantee our success and their increasing lack of credibility does not ensure our own.

The Alliance has to show that it is ready for power. To do this we must evidence coherence of policy, cohesion of organisation and the commitment of our united energies and resources. I cannot see how this will be achieved unless there is an effective coming together of the two parties; an organic merger welded from the grassroots and welcomed by the leadership, starting with the joint selection of candidates. Such a merger need not diminish the particular appeal of either the Liberal Party or the SDP but can enhance the effectiveness of both.

It would be folly to preserve our differences in aspic in the belief that these will constitute our appeal under proportional representation. Electoral reform will only occur when the Alliance wins power. We will win power only when we show ourselves capable of government. This must involve offering electors throughout Britain a single, clear-cut alternative to voting Labour or Tory.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN WATSON, Chairman,
Liberal Parliamentary Association,
2 Retreat Road,
Richmond upon Thames,
Surrey
July 28.

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, Mr Jewers (August 5) comments the nationalised industries' current primitive system of "cocoa tin financing", under which today's users have to pay for the capital equipment needed tomorrow. A further consequence is that organizations such as British Gas and British Airways have to pass on unnecessarily large tax bills, notably as the upvaluation of assets under the current cost system has raised depreciation charges dramatically too.

Even more disastrous than the impact on all of us as domestic consumers is the effect on industrial costs. Often our competitors in the US can obtain fuels and fuel-rich raw materials at lower prices and there is a strong case for transferring production there.

The sooner these key nationalised suppliers gain access to outside funds the better for Britain, though, as the reforms on British Airways have demonstrated, exposure to price competition is an essential spur, too.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. LUCKING,
Flat 20, Broad Court,
Bow Street, WC2,
August 6.

From Mr Edward Garnier

Sir, If what Mr John Hadfield's young relation told him (August 8) about the police's behaviour is true he is deserving of every sympathy.

But until people stop pleading "guilty" to offences which they did not commit, however minor, (ie it on so-called legal advice or simply because they would prefer to be abroad when the case is likely to be heard) rather than entering a genuine plea of "not guilty" and then publicly exposing the prosecution's evidence as mistaken or false, such incidents as this will continue.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GARNIER,
49a Cavendish Road, SW12

Brush with the law

From Mr Edward Garnier

Sir, If what Mr John Hadfield's young relation told him (August 8) about the police's behaviour is true he is deserving of every sympathy.

But until people stop pleading "guilty" to offences which they did not commit, however minor, (ie it on so-called legal advice or simply because they would prefer to be abroad when the case is likely to be heard) rather than entering a genuine plea of "not guilty" and then publicly exposing the prosecution's evidence as mistaken or false, such incidents as this will continue.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GARNIER,
49a Cavendish Road, SW12

Dumping of waste in N Atlantic

From Mr David McGarratt

Sir, Dr Roberts of the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive (August 10) cannot continue to praise and defend a position adopted by this Government on radioactive waste dumping when other countries have abandoned the practice, when the London Dumping Convention itself requests contracting parties to view this method of disposal as the least desirable and when 19 nations, representing millions of people throughout the world, voted in favour of a suspension of the practice at the February meeting of that body.

The lone voice of the UK pleading its innocence and injury is beginning to wear thin and to grate on the patience of other nations. Perhaps Dr Roberts needs reminding that the five Nordic nations have made it clear that the UK's position is not respected and that all that is asked of this country is that it abides by a democratically arrived-at decision.

The "careful international assessment" Dr Roberts refers to is full of assumptions and projections rather than hard facts and admits gaping holes in even the most contemporary of scientific information. It attacks the model upon which dumping has been based for decades.

In the light of this and other information, not the least of which was the overwhelming vote in favour of a two-year suspension of dumping called for by the LDC, the National Union of Seamen, together with the TGWU and Aslef, have demonstrated more sensitivity to international public opinion than this Government has any intention of doing and they must be praised for adopting a stance which has had financial disincentives for some of their members.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MCGARRATT, Chairman,
Greenpeace International,
25 High Street,
Lewes, Sussex.

From the Director-General of the General Council of British Shipping

Sir, Dr Roberts (August 10) has explained authoritatively that there is no danger to sea or human life in dumping low-level radioactive waste in the Atlantic deeps in the manner employed by the Atomic Energy Authority.

All that the action of the National Union of Seamen, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Association of Steam Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is achieving in "blackening" the specially converted ship concerned is loss of jobs and business for British seamen - both officers, who are still on board, and ratings - and dockers and railwaymen.

And this at a time when there is high unemployment among UK seafarers and a fifth of our merchant fleet laid up. The vessel may now have to be sold abroad where it will be manned by officers and ratings of another country who will proceed to pick up the contracts for the disposal of this type of low-level waste from other ports.

The unions are unwilling even to discuss the matter with the Authority and the shipowners. Could they not reconsider that refusal in the light of Dr Roberts's letter?

Yours faithfully,
W. P. SHOVELTON,
Director-General,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.

Charity statistics

From Mr E. W. I. Palamoutain

Sir, Mr Brophy's letter (August 5) suggests at least one point of general interest and substance.

The reason why the total of charitable donations by companies has risen from the low level of the previous year are likely to remain obscure, although the redoubled efforts of charities which have lost public support is probably one of them. However that may be, it would be not merely unrealistic but wrong for charitable bodies to expect much higher levels of support from corporate donors.

The overriding obligation of any board of directors is to look after the interests of its shareholders, who have every right to require that any significant proportion of revenue allocated to charitable causes should be justified by reference to its anticipated effect on profitability. Many donations would satisfy this criterion, but no by means all.

The problem of the "non-qualifying" or marginal donations is considerably eased if the company (with the full approval of its shareholders) establishes a charitable trust - funded, let us say, out of the (gross) profits made in good years. Such action has, of course, been taken by a number of well-known companies and one may hope that in a period of recovery their example might be followed by many others.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4.

Sea change

From Mr Andrew Robertson

Sir, Mr Kilpatrick (August 6) regrets the replacement of sailors by crewmen, but of all the changes in terminology surely the most regrettable, not to say sinister, are those in sports reporting.

Teams have become squads (squad spirit?), strokes are now shots; centre forwards are strikers; and, worst of all, tie breaks are now sudden death play-offs. And we wonder at football hooliganism!

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW ROBERTSON,
11 Abercorn Close,
St John's Wood, NW8,
August 6.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 732.8 up 10.7
 FT 100: 79.89 up 0.79
 FT All Share: 455.88 down 0.85
 Sarin: 25.006
 Datastream USM Leaders
 Index: 101.94 up 1.12
 New York: Dow Jones
 Average latest: 1,198.68 up 15.88
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
 Index: 9,020.3 up 99.48
 Hongkong: Hang Sang
 Index: 1,047.24 up 9.78
 Amsterdam: 151.7 down 1.6
 Sydney: AO Index: 673.4 up 11.7
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank
 Index: 953.3 up 8.9
 Brussels: General Index
 market closed
 Paris: CAC Index: market closed
 Zurich: SKA General: 294.7 up 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.4925 up 90pts
 Index 85.1 unchanged
 DM 4.05 up 0.0425
 FF 12.1725 down 0.0325
 Yen 368.75 up 2.50
 Dollar
 Index 129.8
 DM 2.7150
NEW YORK CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.4945
 ECU \$0.56347
 SDR \$0.704076

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Bank base rate 9 1/2
 Finance houses base rate 10
 Discount market loans week fixed 9
 3 month interbank 9 1/2 - 9 3/4
Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 10 1/2 - 10 3/4
 3 month DM 5 1/16 - 5 1/16
 3 month FF 15 1/2 - 15 1/2
US rates:
 Bank prime rate 11.00
 Fed funds 8 1/4
 Treasury long bond 101.23/24 - 101 1/4
ECB Fixed Rate - Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme - IV
 Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce)
 \$415.30 pm \$416
 close \$417.75-\$418.50 up \$3.50
 New York close: \$416.00
 Kruggerand (per cent):
 \$450.50-\$452.00 (\$289-290)
 Sovereigns (new):
 \$97.50-\$98.50 (\$65.50-66.25)
 *Excludes VAT

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Evening of Leeds, Queens Hotel, City Square, Leeds (noon)
 Leisure
 Howard Hotel, Temple Place, WC2 (11.30)

TODAY

Interim: Adams and Gibbon, Anglo-International Investment, Metas, Bullfinch, Royal Insurance, Unilever (second quarter)
 Final: Cowan de Groot, Group Investors, Heelmat Holdings, Meat Trade Suppliers, Reestnor Group
 Economic Statistics: Building societies' monthly figures (July)

Panel clears UBM scheme

The Takeover Panel, the body which looks after shareholders' interests, has decided that the share option granted by UBM to four directors does not infringe the takeover rules. The options were granted to the UBM directors just a few days before Norcross announced it was making a £70m bid for the builders' merchant group which caused the share price to rise to 120p. The options were granted at 81p. The panel is satisfied that the directors acted in good faith when they asked shareholders to give them powers to take options at the annual meeting and they could not have known a bid was coming.

● Dary McKee, the Sheffield-based heavy engineering firm, has won a £70m contract which will give a new lease of life to a hot-springs mill at the British Steel Corporation's Port Talbot plant in South Wales.

● An IMF team is returning to Venezuela for further talks on a requested \$1.1bn compensatory financing facility. Commercial banks, which held inconclusive talks with Venezuela on rescheduling \$13.4bn of debts last week, are insisting that Venezuela first agree to a programme with the IMF. Some bankers doubt that this will happen before presidential elections at the end of this year.

Australian mining group baffled by ACC chief's buyout plans

Holmes à Court launches surprise £2.5bn takeover bid for BHP

By Michael Prest
 Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the entrepreneur from Western Australia, took the stock markets of the world by surprise yesterday when he made a bid worth \$4.13bn (£2,444m) for the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Australia's biggest corporation.

An entrepreneur who turns defeat into profit

By Vivien Goldsmith
 Mr Robert Holmes à Court has the dangerous reputation of making his fortune by losing - bidding for a company, exciting rivals into competition, and then somehow bowing out with a healthy profit.

He claims, however, that he has never set out on a takeover bid he was not prepared to carry through.

"But I also set a limit on what I believe a company's shares are worth and if someone wants to offer more than that, I am a seller," he says.

His unsuccessful bid in 1981 for Elder's, the Adelaide finance group, netted him £9m and in 1979 he was approaching the runway to take over Ansett, one of Australia's two internal airlines, when he sold out to Mr Rupert Murdoch for a tax-free

points with the suspicion that the bid for BHP is serious.

It was announced in Perth just after the close of trading on the Melbourne Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr Holmes à Court is offering BHP's 178,000 shareholders two shares worth A\$6 each in an obscure Western Australian company called Wignores for every one of BHP's 340 million shares.

In London the BHP share price jumped by 32p to 644p, equivalent to A\$10.90. There are 20,000 British shareholders.

Amazement turned to bafflement in Australia when it was realized that Mr Holmes à Court only acquired control

of Wignores, which has the state franchise for Caterpillar earth moving equipment, on Friday. Wignores supplies equipment to Mr Holmes à Court's Bell Group, his master company, and its capitalization is one per cent of that of BHP.

But Mr Holmes à Court said that the bid for BHP, which would be one of the world's biggest takeovers if successful, was unconditional, and he would buy any number of BHP shares from one to all the equity.

Caught completely wrongfooted, BHP could only profess ignorance. Sir James McNeill, the company's chair-

man, said: "I have had no communication from Wignores and am at a loss to understand what their intentions may be."

While similarly ignorant, London analysts speculated that Mr Holmes à Court's aim was to drive up the BHP share, partly by making the bid, but also by eliciting a response from the management about the company's prospects.

These are widely believed to be recovering, after a poor patch.

The bid has already been dismissed by two of the biggest shareholders in BHP.

Pioneering tradition of the biggest Australian

By Our Financial Staff

Mining is littered with Broken Hills, but there is only one Broken Hill Proprietary. With sales last year of A\$4,789m (£2,887m), 72,000 employees, and a capitalization of A\$3,500m, BHP is far and away Australia's biggest company. In recent years it has expanded internationally, so that BHP is to the Australian economy what General Motors has been traditionally to the United States and ICI to Britain.

BHP was founded in 1885 by Australians, as a mining company in Victoria, and its headquarters today are in Melbourne. It was unusual at a time when British influence in Australian commercial and industrial life was so strong for an Australian company to achieve such prominence. It remains resolutely Australian, the great majority of the 178,000 shareholders being Australian.

Mining is still important to the company. Its mineral and metal interests include iron ore, coal, manganese, aluminium, nickel and precious metals. In January, BHP offered US\$2,400m (£1,560m) for Australia's biggest coal producer, Utah International.

But the company is most controversial in Australia for its iron and steel interests. BHP has been and is the country's only steel producer, but has suffered heavily from foreign competition. For a while the steel division incurred large losses. Last week, however, the government agreed to protect



Holmes à Court: a dangerous reputation

turned to Australia that he had moved to commerce. He was acting for an insolvent textile company - Western Australian Worsted and Woollen Mills - and bought a 21 per cent stake in the company for £34,000, persuaded the state government to write-off its loans and turned it into a money-spinner.

Lloyd's gives details of proposed by-laws

By Andrew Cornes

Lloyd's of London yesterday announced details of its first important set of proposals for the introduction of an effective system of self-regulation.

Mr Ian Davidson, chief executive of Lloyd's, stressed yesterday the importance of the proposed by-laws governing the disclosure of interest by insurance underwriters and the establishment of a register of members' interests can still be modified by the Lloyd's insurance community.

The ruling Council of Lloyd's has invited comments on the by-laws, which have been extensively circulated, before September 5. This will give the council time to consider amendments before October 31, when the new disclosure requirements are to become compulsory. The public register of underwriting agents' interests will come into operation next March 31.

The proposed by-law on disclosure is intended to make

US strength leads index to record

By Wayne Lintott

Shares, government stocks and sterling bounded ahead yesterday. The FT Index of Britain's top 30 companies hit a record, gifts put on as much as £2 and sterling recovered early falls against the dollar and European currencies.

The information will be kept on registers maintained by underwriting agents and Lloyd's. Part one of the register will be open to the public, but it need not quantify the interests which are disclosed. The second part will be open to specified individuals approved by the Council of Lloyd's and will quantify the interests which are disclosed.

Mr Davidson also gave details of a proposed by-law to set up a register of all working and external members of Lloyd's to be updated annually. New rules to govern membership of Lloyd's will be introduced in accordance with the Lloyd's Act 1982.

Charles Hill resignation

By Jonathan Clare

Mr William Douie resigned yesterday as deputy chairman of Charles Hill, the Bristol shipping-to-civil engineering company he joined only four months ago.

His resignation is the latest of a series of boardroom moves since Charles Hill's merger with Kennedy Smale, a merger which almost failed to take place anyway.

Mr Douie, brought in by Mr Alec Johnstone, the chairman, to help sort out Charles Hill after the merger, resigned on "a point of honour" after the rest

Shares push ahead in active trading

WALL STREET

director for Underwood Nephew in Houston Texas, said that the market was still bounded by an upper limit of 1,220 to 1,240 and a lower limit of 1,100 to 1,110.

Mr Pinsonneault suggested that investors "should probably do some selling into this improvement."

International Business Machines was 119 3/4, up 1 7/8; American Telephone & Tele-

Retail sales slip, but trend stays buoyant

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Derek Harris

The consumer boom may be levelling off although spending in the shops is still well above the level of a year ago.

Provisional retail sale figures for July, published yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry, show a drop in the index from 114.0 in June to 113.5 in July - the first monthly fall since April, 1982.

However, shop sales in the last three months were still 1.5 per cent higher than in the three previous months and 6 per cent up on the same period a year ago.

The Retail Consortium, trade association for most of Britain's retailers, was surprised that the July figures showed a decline over June because trade reports pointed to the volume of sales keeping up.

Taken with the poor June figures for industrial production announced last week, the fall in retail sales may add to speculation that economic recovery is starting to falter.

City Editor's Comment

Registering Lloyd's more open image

The publication of proposals for a register of members' interests marks a significant turning point in the way Lloyd's of London regulates its affairs.

If such a register had existed before, it is doubtful if the scandals which have recently done so much harm to the market's image could have developed in the way they did. And that would surely have been in the interests not just of those who make their living in the insurance world, but of the whole of the city.

The creation of the register is, therefore, a long-overdue recognition that Lloyd's must be seen to run its business in an open and above-board fashion.

But to be effective the register needs to be far-reaching and rigorously enforced. It is important, therefore, that in the period now allocated for discussion of the proposals that the members avoid the temptation to water them down.

This may seem obvious, but there are already mutterings that the need for a rigorous code has now passed. In some circles there is a feeling that the suggestions go too far and constitute either an invasion of privacy or a positive impediment to the development of the business.

They may even be right to some extent, and some individuals will certainly find it extremely difficult to adjust to the sunlight after so many decades in the dark. But then, similar cries of protest have been heard from other organizations at this stage in their development, and almost without exception the prophecies of doom and disaster were later seen to have been greatly overdone. That, however, does nothing at this stage to quieten the signs of revolt.

Of course the protests may be nothing more sinister than human nature. It is always tempting to resist change when the obvious need for it has passed, and what better way to draw the sting of these proposals than to suggest that they should be less far-reaching,

or deferred to some date further in the future, or not subject to independent verification?

But it must be said that giving in to any such mood would be to court disaster. Lloyd's has a long way to go to re-establish its reputation, and a register of interests is a necessary first step. But the disclosure must be full, not partial.

Turkish mystique at Harold Ingram

The two Turkish businessmen, Mr Mehmet Tecimer and Mr Yalcin Akcay, who have bought into Harold Ingram, appear to have acquired some of the mystique of Polly Pech's Mr Nadir, last year's spectacular stock market performer.

No sooner do they buy a 75 per cent stake in cosmetic minnow Bellair at 8p share than the price rockets to 640p. Now they acquire 52 per cent of Harold Ingram at 65p a share and that price soars to 323p.

The gentlemen concerned have disclosed little about themselves; their names do not appear in the Bellair offer document.

Apparently they have substantial interests in property and agricultural equipment trading in the Middle-East, but that is hearsay. Their only contact in London is through a firm of solicitors.

The reputable City firms advising these gentlemen would not have accepted them as clients if they were not thoroughly satisfied with their bona fides. But as it is a pity nevertheless that they have not advised their clients to be a little more forthcoming.

Even if they are reluctant at this stage to outline their plans for the future of the two companies, at least more detail could be supplied on their past performance. That way one could take a better guess at whether they have the required experience to transform the companies and justify the current share price.

STEINBERG

BRITISH CLOTHING MANUFACTURER REPORTS RECORD PROFITS.

In the twelve months to 26th March 1983, the Group made pre-tax profits of £1.3 million from improved trading in both the Contract Manufacturing Group and the Branded Products Group.

The Contract Manufacturing Group supplies women's outerwear to Marks & Spencer p.l.c., and the Branded Products Group retails its products through the Alexon and Horrockses brands. During the year the Group ac-

quired a 75 per cent interest in Agentborder Limited which has contributed £340,000 to pre-tax profits in four months.

To sustain this improved performance and achieve further growth, the Board have approved a Rights Issue to raise £4.1 million. This will be used for funding major capital expenditure programmes to increase production efficiency and capacity, and to develop a chain of Alexon retail shops.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GROUP PROFITS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS TO 26TH MARCH 1983

	1983 £000	1982 £000
TURNOVER	31,715	27,425
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,328	218
TAXATION	81	(142)
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	1,247	360
	606	294
MINORITY INTEREST	641	66
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	79	-
EARNINGS PER SHARE	562	66
DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY SHARE	8.9p	2.7p
	1.00p	0.02p

Copies of Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Steinberg Group p.l.c., Kiln Farm, Milton Keynes, M11 3EE.

Dispute on oil marker price is shelved

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

A dispute over the value of different oil from fields in the North Sea has been shelved by the prospects of stable world and North Sea oil prices this autumn.

Some oil companies operating in the North Sea are opposing the use of oil from the Brent field rather than the Forties field as the "marker" in price negotiations.

Brent prices have been set by British National Oil Corporation, the trading company for oil produced in the North Sea, at 25 cents a barrel above the Forties price. It is now at \$31.30 a barrel.

The operators in the Brent field, particularly Esso, are now questioning whether BNOC is right to introduce this price differential. It leads to customers paying more for oil which they feel is no different from that produced by BP Forties field and leads to costs being passed on to the customer.

The BNOC argument is that Brent crude has a higher "tradability", that it can be more easily handled by refineries and can produce more of the products demanded by the oil companies. The companies dispute this, claiming that new refining techniques lessen the difference between North Sea oils from different fields.

The Brent price differential was built into contracts by BNOC last spring to bring spot-market prices of North Sea oil more into line with prices of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The oil companies have been planning to dispute this decision with BNOC as political rather than a commercial one. But price stability has resulted in the heat being taken out of the issue.

Oil from the BP Magnus North Sea field started flowing yesterday at the rate of 15,000 barrels-a-day, and will officially come on stream in mid-September. The field has reserves of 565 million barrels of oil and will eventually produce 120,000 barrels-a-day.

Shell is following Esso in raising prices to commercial customers. From midnight last night, four-star petrol delivered to industrial users rose to 177.7p, with rises in diesel of 5p a gallon and in kerosene and gas oil of 4.1p.

Impala surge underlines platinum's appeal

Platinum is back in favour, if only because gold has mysteriously lost its appeal, and Impala Platinum's 13 per cent increase in consolidated profits will confirm the trend.

Certainly the shareholders will appreciate a final dividend of 60 cents, 20 cents more than last year, bringing the full payout to 85 cents, against 75 cents for 1982.

The key, of course, was the platinum market. When the interim results were announced, the company believed that the progress then evident could be maintained. But in the event sales were higher than expected.

Since production is still running at 680,000 ounces a year, the higher sales volume points to some decline in stocks.

The recovery of the world motor industry, particularly in the United States and Japan, enlarged the market for exhaust emission catalysts, which are now the main consumer of platinum. There has also been some extra demand from the petrochemical industry, and Japanese jewelry sales were better than expected.

The changes of fortune underline how much Platinum is an industrial metal. But it still commands a following as a precious metal investment.

Impala has struck to the nominal producer price of \$475½ an ounce, whereas it

Impala Platinum
Year to 30.6.83
Consolidated profit R175m
(R155m)
Stated earnings 159 cents (155 cents)
Final dividend 60 cents
Share price \$12.00
Dividend payable 29.9.83

archival and fellow South African producer, Rustenburg, abandoned what seemed a redundant practice. But with platinum trading at around \$440 and at a premium to gold, the producer price does not look so irrelevant.

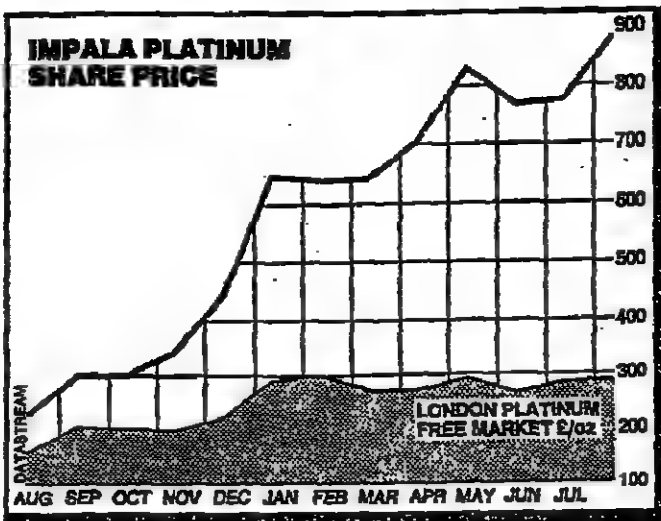
Interest charges of R6.98m (\$4.2m) were R2.4m less than during the previous year, but were largely offset by higher royalties to the Bafokeng Tribe and the Government of Bophuthatswana.

Impala expects platinum consumption to continue rising, and it is probably erring on the conservative side when it says that results for this year will be much the same.

British Dredging

Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £322,000 (Loss £105,000)
Stated earnings 1.19p (Loss 0.43p)
Turnover £5m (£4.2m)
Share price 43p, up 1p

British Dredging's three big shareholders can rest a little



easier with signs of firm demand for its services for the first time in three years and the virtual elimination of losses from its associates.

If the rate of improvement in results continues, the three - Ready Mixed Concrete, Equity Capital for Industry and Colwyn Holdings - can look forward to a likely boost in the dividend at the year-end. Between them they own almost 60 per cent of the shares.

A big rise in trading profits from £28,000 to £248,000, and an interest payment of £78,000 against a debit of £52,000, is behind the recovery from the red.

An associate company's loss of £81,000 last time has been virtually eliminated. The improvement should continue throughout the second half. Cash received from RMC for Dredging's half-share in a sand and gravel company will provide some interest earnings and accelerate recovery in the full-year to the end of next month.

The second half may also see a substantial reduction on a heavy tax bill of £350,000 on the profit of £392,000 realized from the disposal of negotiations with the Inland Revenue are successful.

Vibroplant

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit £550,956 (£353,776)
Stated earnings 5.42p (12.61p)
Turnover £18.4m (£11.5m)
Net final dividend 4.8375p (9.275p)
Share price 129p up 10p. Yield 8.0
Dividend payable 10.10.83

Vibroplant is lucky that its traditional plant hire business did so well last year. Without the more than double pretax profits from the plant hire division the company's unfortunate diversification into the production of video jukeboxes for pubs and clubs could easily have been calamitous.

In the year to March 31 V I Leisure, the video parent company, lost £1.2m, which takes the cost of the video venture to about £1.7m in two painful years.

Despite the teething problems the Vibroplant board is confident that it can do well, although there is a tentative "for sale" sign on it.

The business traded in the black for the first time in the first quarter of the present financial year and it is hoped no more losses will be recorded.

The manufacturing problems associated with the jukebox have been resolved. Sales of the latest Mark II model are also going well, with about 300 placed in pubs and clubs in Britain this year.

Another batch of 45 jukeboxes has also been sent to the US to test the market. The sticky problem of the Company's dependence on London & Liverpool Trust to distribute the sets in Britain has been partly overcome.

Vibroplant decided to change the arrangement where exclusive distribution rights for the video jukeboxes are given to one company, London & Liverpool. The group is also examining the benefits of such heavy reliance on one distributor.

Group pretax profits are up from £333,000 last year to £550,956 this time. The plant hire division benefited from a surge in local authority and construction industry spending in the middle of last year. This helped swell pretax profits from the division from £805,999 to £1,799m.

About £3m was spent on new plant to keep investment ahead of depreciation so that the group is ready for any improvement in demand.

But the Vibroplant board remains cautious about the prospects of continuing growth in plant hire until there is evidence of a share upturn in construction activity.

The shares welcomed the profits news yesterday rising 4p to 129p, but there is much more to be done to reduce Vibroplant's dependence on one cyclical sector.

Suspension after 143p Ingram share rise

By Our Financial Staff

The shares of Harold Ingram the textile group were suspended yesterday after a rise by 143p to 523p.

Last Thursday Mr Harold Ingram, chairman and managing director, announced that he had sold his family's 52.26 per cent stake for 65p-a-share to Wasskron Establishment.

Wasskron is a Leichtenstein-registered investment trading company owned by two Turkish businessmen, Mr Mehmet Tecimer and Mr Yekim Akseyi. It also has an investment in Bellair the cosmetic group.

Ingram shares were trading at the 60p level at the beginning of last week before the Wasskron deal was announced. Ingram has recently begun trading profitably after several years of increasing losses.

Mr Ingram and the directors of Wasskron were not available to comment yesterday. Under takeover regulations, Wasskron has to make all other shareholders the same 65p a share-offer and will be issuing an offer document shortly.

Mr Ingram has just bought back 50,000 shares in the company at 165p a share.

Wasskron has a declared capital of SW Fr 30,000 (£9,500) and its owners describe themselves as import and export traders, specializing in agricultural equipment and property development. They claim extensive middle-east interests.

Signal Control raises £51.9m

International Signal and Control, the US-based electronic weapons company, has raised £51.9m with its tender offer of 34.6 million shares. The striking price has been set at 150p against the minimum tender price of 125p.

About 68 million shares of this popular issue were tendered for, and allocations will total about 46 per cent of ordinary applications and 62 per cent of preferential applications for the 10 million shares reserved for existing holders of ISC.

The funds will be used for the acquisition of Marquardt, a California-based missile propulsion systems producer, a deal which was completed yesterday. The striking price compares with yesterday's market price of 158p after adjustment for the one-for-one scrip issue which accompanied the offer for sale.

COMMODITIES

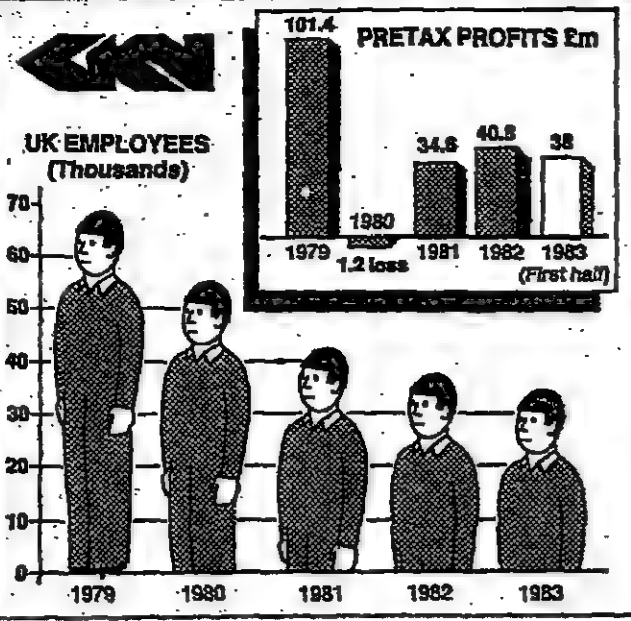
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET		COFFEES	
Official prices		In US \$ per oz.		Sept	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		Oct		Nov	
Silver in pound per 100 ounces		Nov		Dec	
Copper		Dec		Jan	
Three months	1129.50	Jan	417.20-418.50	Feb	1707-1708
Six months	1129.50	Feb	420.00-421.20	Mar	1697-1698
One year	1129.50	Mar	422.00-423.20	Apr	1687-1688
Two years	1129.50	Apr	424.00-425.20	May	1677-1678
Three years	1129.50	May	426.00-427.20	Jun	1667-1668
Four years	1129.50	Jun	428.00-429.20	Jul	1657-1658
Five years	1129.50	Jul	430.00-431.20	Aug	1647-1648
Six years	1129.50	Aug	432.00-433.20	Sep	1637-1638
Seven years	1129.50	Sep	434.00-435.20	Oct	1627-1628
Eight years	1129.50	Oct	436.00-437.20	Nov	1617-1618
Nine years	1129.50	Nov	438.00-439.20	Dec	1607-1608
Ten years	1129.50	Dec	440.00-441.20	Jan	1597-1598
Eleven years	1129.50	Jan	442.00-443.20	Feb	1587-1588
Twelve years	1129.50	Feb	444.00-445.20	Mar	1577-1578
Thirteen years	1129.50	Mar	446.00-447.20	Apr	1567-1568
Fourteen years	1129.50	Apr	448.00-449.20	May	1557-1558
Fifteen years	1129.50	May	450.00-451.20	Jun	1547-1548
Sixteen years	1129.50	Jun	452.00-453.20	Jul	1537-1538
Seventeen years	1129.50	Jul	454.00-455.20	Aug	1527-1528
Eighteen years	1129.50	Aug	456.00-457.20	Sep	1517-1518
Nineteen years	1129.50	Sep	458.00-459.20	Oct	1507-1508
Twenty years	1129.50	Oct	460.00-461.20	Nov	1497-1498
Twenty one years	1129.50	Nov	462.00-463.20	Dec	1487-1488
Twenty two years	1129.50	Dec	464.00-465.20	Jan	1477-1478
Twenty three years	1129.50	Jan	466.00-467.20	Feb	1467-1468
Twenty four years	1129.50	Feb	468.00-469.20	Mar	1457-1458
Twenty five years	1129.50	Mar	470.00-471.20	Apr	1447-1448
Twenty six years	1129.50	Apr	472.00-473.20	May	1437-1438
Twenty seven years	1129.50	May	474.00-475.20	Jun	1427-1428
Twenty eight years	1129.50	Jun	476.00-477.20	Jul	1417-1418
Twenty nine years	1129.50	Jul	478.00-479.20	Aug	1407-1408
Thirty years	1129.50	Aug	480.00-481.20	Sep	1397-1398
Thirty one years	1129.50	Sep	482.00-483.20	Oct	1387-1388
Thirty two years	1129.50	Oct	484.00-485.20	Nov	1377-1378
Thirty three years	1129.50	Nov	486.00-487.20	Dec	1367-1368
Thirty four years	1129.50	Dec	488.00-489.20	Jan	1357-1358
Thirty five years	1129.50	Jan	490.00-491.20	Feb	1347-1348
Thirty six years	1129.50	Feb	492.00-493.20	Mar	1337-1338
Thirty seven years	1129.50	Mar	494.00-495.20	Apr	1327-1328
Thirty eight years	1129.50	Apr	496.00-497.20	May	1317-1318
Thirty nine years	1129.50	May	498.00-499.20	Jun	1307-1308
Forty years	1129.50	Jun	500.00-501.20	Jul	1297-1298
Forty one years	1129.50	Jul	502.00-503.20	Aug	1287-1288
Forty two years	1129.50	Aug	504.00-505.20	Sep	1277-1278
Forty three years	1129.50	Sep	506.00-507.20	Oct	1267-1268
Forty four years	1129.50	Oct	508.00-509.20	Nov	1257-1258
Forty five years	1129.50	Nov	510.00-511.20	Dec	1247-1248
Forty six years	1129.50	Dec	512.00-513.20	Jan	1237-1238
Forty seven years	1129.50	Jan	514.00-515.20	Feb	1227-1228
Forty eight years	1129.50	Feb	516.00-517.20	Mar	1217-1218
Forty nine years	1129.50	Mar	518.00-519.20	Apr	1207-1208
Fifty years	1129.50	Apr	520.00-521.20	May	1197-1198
Fifty one years	1129.50	May	522.00-523.20	Jun	1187-1188
Fifty two years	1129.50	Jun	524.00-525.20	Jul	1177-1178
Fifty three years	1129.50	Jul	526.00-527.20	Aug	1167-1168
Fifty four years	1129.50	Aug	528.00-529.20	Sep	1157-1158
Fifty five years	1129.50	Sep	530.00-531.20	Oct	1147-1148
Fifty six years	1129.50	Oct	532.00-533.20	Nov	1137-1138
Fifty seven years	1129.50	Nov	534.00-535.20	Dec	1127-1128
Fifty eight years	1129.50	Dec	536.00-537.20	Jan	1117-1118
Fifty nine years	1129.50	Jan	538.00-539.20	Feb	1107-1108
Sixty years	1129.50	Feb	540.00-541.20	Mar	1097-1098
Sixty one years	1129.50	Mar	542.00-543.20	Apr	1087-1088
Sixty two years	1129.50	Apr	544.00-545.20	May	1077-1078
Sixty three years	1129.50	May	546.00-547.20	Jun	1067-1068
Sixty four years	1129.50	Jun	548.00-549.20	Jul	1057-1058
Sixty five years	1129.50	Jul	550.00-551.20	Aug	1047-1048
Sixty six years	1129.50	Aug	552.00-553.20	Sep	1037-1038
Sixty seven years	1129.50	Sep	554.00-555.20	Oct	1027-1028
Sixty eight years	1129.50	Oct	556.00-557.20	Nov	1017-1018
Sixty nine years	1129.50	Nov	558.00-559.20	Dec	1007-1008
Seventy years	1129.50	Dec	560.00-561.20	Jan	997-998
Seventy one years	1129.50	Jan	562.00-563.20	Feb	987-988
Seventy two years	1129.50	Feb	564.00-565.20	Mar	977-978
Seventy three years	1129.50	Mar	566.00-567.20	Apr	967-968
Seventy four years	1129.50	Apr	568.00-569.20	May	957-958
Seventy five years	1129.50	May	570.00-571.20	Jun	947-948
Seventy six years	1129.50	Jun	572.00-573.20	Jul	937-938
Seventy seven years	1129.50	Jul	574.00-575.20	Aug	927-928
Seventy eight years	1129.50	Aug	576.00-577.20	Sep	917-918
Seventy nine years	1129.50	Sep	578.00-579.20	Oct	907-908
Eighty years	1129.50	Oct	580.00-581.20	Nov	897-898
Eighty one years	1129.50	Nov	582.00-583.20	Dec	887-888
Eighty two years	1129.50	Dec	584.00-585.20	Jan	877-878
Eighty three years	1129.50	Jan	586.00-587.20	Feb	867-868
Eighty four years	1129.50	Feb	588.00-589.20	Mar	857-858
Eighty five years	1129.50	Mar	590.00-591.20	Apr	847-848
Eighty six years	1129.50	Apr	592.00-593.20	May	837-838
Eighty seven years	1129.50	May	594.00-595.20	Jun	827-828
Eighty eight years	1129.50	Jun	596.00-597.20	Jul	817-818
Eighty nine years	1129.50	Jul	598.00-599.20	Aug	807-808
Ninety years	1129.50	Aug	600.00-601.20	Sep	797-798
Ninety one years	1129.50	Sep	602.00-603.20	Oct	787-788
Ninety two years	1129.50	Oct	604.00-605.20	Nov	777-778
Ninety three years	1129.50	Nov	606.00-607.20	Dec	767-768
Ninety four years	1129.50	Dec	608.00-609.20	Jan	757-758
Ninety five years	1129.50	Jan	610.00-611.20	Feb	747-748
Ninety six years	1129.50	Feb	612.00-613.20	Mar	737-738
Ninety seven years	1129.50	Mar	614.00-615.20	Apr	727-728
Ninety eight years	1129.50	Apr	616.00-617.20	May	717-718
Ninety nine years	1129.50	May	618.00-619.20	Jun	707-708
One hundred years	1129.50	Jun	620.00-621.20	Jul	697-698

Authorized Unit Trusts		Authorized Units & Insurance Funds		Authorized Units & Insurance Funds
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The engineers fight back: Andrew Cornelius with the first of a series

A slim, international GKN moves up with the car industry

EMPLOYMENT AND PROFITS AT GKN DURING THE RECESSION



Holdsworth: workforce has been halved, profits are improving.

Sir Trevor Holdsworth believes he took over as chairman of GKN, Kvaerner & Nettlefolds, Britain's largest engineering company, on the day the British recession began. He remembers it vividly.

On January 1, 1980, the new Conservative Government was firmly entrenched and its economic policies were starting to bite. A crippling four-month national steel strike was also about to begin, with its clear repercussions for a company which was the British Steel Corporation's biggest customer, and also its main British competitor.

Sir Trevor says: "The evidence was not really very clear at the time."

"We were fighting the steel strike at first but we thought that a more general recession was underlying the fall in demand."

These early instincts were to be proved right to an extent that Sir Trevor could not have anticipated. During his first full year as chairman the group plunged into loss, after making pretax profits of £126m in 1979. The speedy rationalization of the once mighty GKN group since 1980 has halved its size.

The group employs fewer than 35,000 people in Britain today, compared with 70,000 at the end of 1979. The fact that GKN still claims to be the country's largest engineering company is a measure of the extent to which the engineering industry has been ravaged.

Sir Trevor says there was a need to "Europeanise and internationalise" the GKN group, recession or not. The board had also decided to concentrate resources on fewer product areas. The result is that GKN, once known as a nuts and bolts company, and later a steel related company, is now firmly established as an automotive components company. "It used to be true that when the steel industry did well so did GKN," Sir Trevor says. "Now, if the automotive industry is successful, GKN will be successful."

The final piece of the jigsaw which has transformed the group will drop into place once the £67m deal to take over AE, its rival West Midlands auto components group, is completed. GKN's formal offer document will be posted to shareholders this week.

Sir Trevor dismisses criticism that GKN is getting AE too cheaply. The suggestion that GKN is an inferior technological partner to AE also touches a nerve. "AE has not had a world leader in technology like front-wheel drive, as we have," he says.

However, the AE deal is crucial on two counts. It provides GKN with a range of automotive components which cannot be matched by its competitors. The range includes bearings, pistons, and crankshafts. The deal also strengthens GKN's hand in overseas markets like the US and Europe, where AE is established.

Together, the companies will account for two-thirds of British auto components manufacture, and about 8 per cent of the car parts distribution business. However, any suggestion that

this would warrant investigation by the Monopolies Commission is countered by GKN on the grounds that component manufacture is an international business and that customers like Ford, General Motors and Renault are big enough to look after themselves.

Sir Trevor's few years as a chairman have made him something of an expert in rationalization techniques. "We have tried just about everything going," he says.

For instance, GKN coined the description Phoenix as code for the project to set up the joint venture Allied Steel and Wire company with British Steel in February 1981. Subsequently, Phoenix has become the generic name for any joint public and private sector projects to rationalize industry. Allied Steel and Wire has also become a remarkable success story.

This week, GKN was able to announce that Allied Steel and Wire is trading in the black for the first time in a sector which was losing £12m a year before the Phoenix project got off the ground.

Phoenix 2, the next of the joint schemes with British Steel, is likely to be agreed by November. This time, the aim is to create a company which will merge GKN and British Steel assets in the engineering steels industry, wiping out the third of the 2.6 million tonnes of capacity in the sector.

Hadfield's, another private sector company, has already agreed to close its capacity in return for compensation of about £8m. But Sir Trevor is adamant that GKN's Bywomb steelworks, near Wrexham, which has operated profitably

throughout the recession, will survive as part of the plan.

GKN was also one of the first companies to be approached by Mr Peter Grant, a director of Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, when he launched initiatives to rationalize the foundry and castings industries.

Under the scheme, companies prepared to close capacity were paid compensation by those which kept capacity open.

At the same time, GKN was actively weeding out its peripheral activities. Sir Trevor says this process is nearly complete, although "one or two" more companies may have to go.

In future, no increasing proportion of the group's business will be overseas. Already 20 per cent of GKN's manufactures are exported and this figure will increase over the next few years.

This increasing emphasis on becoming a force in an international market means by necessity that GKN will not be tied to its traditional home in the West Midlands. "I don't think we see ourselves as a West Midlands company," Sir Trevor says. "With the acquisition of AE, we will become the largest employer in Bradford."

And, as if to emphasize the point, he adds: "That's where I was born."

But Sir Trevor does detect a new optimism at the sharp end of British industry in the West Midlands. There has been a rush of firms taking space in factories which GKN has converted into small units in Darlington and Wolverhampton.

Sir Trevor also believes managers have become more flexible. "I think that the

The new GKN is now benefiting from a gradual improvement in the British economy. Automotive components sales have been helped by the increase in British car production, with further improvements yet to come from increased demand for cars with the new A registration. United States demand is picking up slightly behind the recovery recorded at home.

However, when reporting interim pretax profits of £38.1m for the first half of 1983, compared with £30.5m at the same stage last year, the company stressed that demand remains low from the commercial vehicle and agricultural vehicle industries. This reflects the warning about the grim trading outlook given by Leyland Vehicles.

But the pace is picking up. GKN made £28m of its interim profits in the second quarter of the year and this level of profit should be sustained in the second half.

Steel stockholding, forgings, the fastener business and distribution - all fared better than a year ago.

Sir Trevor also confidently maintains that the general economic indicators in Britain, West Germany and the United States remain encouraging and give confidence that today's modest recovery in activity will be sustained.

The challenge now facing British managers is to go out and win markets, Sir Trevor says. "The private sector has got rid of a lot of its costs and has managed to keep up its level of exports throughout the recession. For the first time in 20 years competitors are admitting Britain and saying how good it is."

British industry no longer has an excuse, Sir Trevor argues. The dollar is strong, interest rates are lower, there are no wage controls, or exchange controls. "We've got freedom," he says.

Tomorrow: TI Group

Industrial notebook

Changing attitudes on how engineers are trained

The Engineering Council, set up by the Government in the wake of the Finiston report into the role of engineering in Britain's poor manufacturing performance, is supposed to have a wider role than the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI).

Its brief is to change attitudes and stimulate practical alterations in industry, academia, the professional bodies within engineering and even in the City.

But, there is a danger, as it attempts to promote the cause of engineering, that, at best, the Council will achieve only a scattergun effect and, at worst, it will get lost in a miasma of generalities.

The first real chance to assess the Council's merits has come with its policy statement on education and training.

It admits in advance that some industrialists are worried about what they regard as an elitist approach. That seems to mean that many employers do not want to see too many engineers with high academic qualifications emerging from the educational system with high-flown ideas of how much they should be paid or what industry should be doing.

The issue revolves around the Council's ideas for "enhanced" "extended" full-time degree courses. Enhancement means tacking on to engineering courses those elements which have tended to be lacking in the United Kingdom, such as aspects of design and grounding in management and business methods. Emphasis on actual applications of engineering is seen as the crucial element.

Extended courses would be four years instead of the usual three at universities and polytechnics. They would either allow studies of greater depth in a particular sector of a multi-disciplinary approach across a number of engineering sectors or course incorporating business skills.

A design project would be a part of any extended course. The Council sets great store by design, thus bringing market-place considerations to the fore, since this is seen as setting Britain on the road to a Technic culture of the kind which has so benefited countries like West Germany and France.

The Council's argument is that companies which have competed successfully are those committed to constant innovation springing from market-led research and development. Typically, in such companies, engineers have made a key contribution to success, rising to a high management level in the process. Hence the Council reasons that we need an increase in the number of graduate engineers able to reach high positions.

The fear of elitism could be misplaced. The Council says at most a fifth of university students and a tenth of those at polytechnics should be on extended courses. A graduate under the Council's proposals, would become Master of Engineering (M.Eng.).

From the "enhanced" three-year courses, or their sandwich equivalent, seen as the route for production the main body of professional engineers, would emerge Bachelors of Engineering (B.Eng.). Some-what hopefully seen as a cut above a B.Sc.

Extended courses are already being introduced at some universities with the support of the University Grants Committee. They account for about 5 per cent of present student engineers and this proportion should rise to 15 per cent when all the planned projects are fully operational. But although "enhanced", not all the courses yet go far enough in providing a broad base of engineering skills.

The Council's accreditation procedures, now being brought in, will weed out those not coming up to scratch.

One current problem is a tendency for extended courses to be introduced at the expense of student numbers, so as to stay within spending constraints. That can cut student numbers by a quarter. The Council wants the numbers kept up, which means more money has to be found from somewhere or that its plans are unrealistic.

The Council has been trying to find out what industry thinks about all this and discovered that employers favour either three-year, full-time courses or preferably, their sandwich equivalent.

So far Council has clearly failed to sell its ideas on extended courses to large numbers of employers. It admits an important test is how far employers will be willing to offer the right career opportunities to graduates. There is no sign at present that attitudes have changed dramatically.

It also remains to be seen how far companies will involve themselves at university and polytechnic level in designing the new-style courses.

Derek Harris

CONTROL SECURITIES p.l.c.

(Property Investment and Development)

1983 Highlights

	31st March '83	31st March '82
Turnover	£4.4m	£2.5m
Trading profit before taxation	1.5m	1.0m
Fully diluted earnings per share	6.05p	4.31p
Final dividend	3.15p	3.15p

* Pretax profits rose to £1.5m, up 47% on the previous year - over 10 times the profits in 1979.

* Rental income increased from £387,000 to £544,000 and will rise another £450,000 over the next 2 years.

5 years of continual growth

	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83
Profit before tax	141	502	635	1,007	1,483
Net earnings per share	1.39p	3.02p	3.47p	4.73p	6.05p
Net Dividend per share	0.59p	1.43p	2.10p	2.76p	3.15p

Roger Van DONINCK MA (Econ) Chairman

Control House, 10 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6 7PJ

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

The Board of Directors of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA have decided to submit to an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders to be held on September 1, 1983 proposals to (i) amend paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association of the company by an alteration of the nominal value of the shares of the company from Swedish Kronor 50 to Swedish Kronor 25 (sub-division) and (ii) to increase the share capital of the company through a bonus issue by converting to share capital proceeds from statutory reserves; whereby each holder of either A or B shares in the company - after the aforementioned sub-division - shall be entitled to receive one bonus share of a nominal value of Swedish Kronor 25 for each share of a nominal value of Swedish Kronor 25 previously held, such bonus share to be of the same class as the share previously held.

As a consequence of the proposed Bonus Issue a Closed Period in accordance with Condition 3 (b) (4) (B) of the Bonds will commence at 10.00 a.m. (Stockholm time) on August 22, 1983, and continue until the close of business on September 1st, 1983. Should the proposed Bonus Issue be approved by the Meeting, the Conversion Price of the Bonds will be subject to adjustment. In accordance with Condition 3 (a) (2) of the Bonds such adjustment will then take effect as from and including September 1, 1983.

Should the proposed sub-division of the nominal value of the shares be approved by the Meeting, the Record Date for the sub-division will be September 30, 1983 and the consequent adjustment to the Conversion Price in accordance with Condition 3 (a) (1) of the Bonds will become effective at the commencement of business (Stockholm time) on October 3, 1983.

Should the Meeting accept these proposals, the Conversion Price applicable as from and including September 1, 1983, after adjustment for the Bonus Issue, will be published on September 12, 1983 at the latest, and the Conversion Price applicable as from and including October 3, 1983, after the sub-division of the nominal value of the shares, will be published on October 13, 1983 at the latest.

Sundsvall, August 1983.

The Board of Directors.

Now Istock may fight takeover

By Jeremy Warner

London Brick has built up a 4 per cent stake in Istock Johnson, ahead of a Monopolies and Mergers Commission report due tomorrow. London Brick whether should be allowed to renew its takeover bid.

The purchase of the share stake suggests that London Brick is confident of getting the go-ahead from Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Secretary, despite the obvious, dilution of competition in the brick industry which a merger with Istock would cause.

Istock directors agreed last December to a £27m offer from London Brick but trading prospects improved so dramatically since then that they are now likely to oppose any renewed bid even at a considerably higher level.

The City is expecting the Monopolies Commission also to clear a £115m bid by Hepworth Ceramic for another brick maker, Streetley by the end of October. If this occurs it raises the possibility of a considerable proportion of British brick industry changing hands within six months.

Several strategic shareholders have been built up in London Brick during the last four months and stockbroking analysts expect both suspected stakeholders, Hanson Trust and Tarmac, to make some form of intervention in any takeover battle that develops between London Brick and Istock.

In the stock market, Istock shares are trading near their year's high of 125p in anticipation of the Commission giving London Brick the green light.

National Leisure buys zoo

National Leisure Group, the new company whose chairman is Sir Fred Pontin, the one-time holiday camp tycoon, has made its first takeover of Scarborough's zoo and Marine Land.

Talks are also going on about the acquisition of a tourist attraction in London and a theme park outside the capital. The company's authorized capital is being doubled to £10m.

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Exports drive planned as Seoul celebrates UK ties

The Duke of Kent has been invited as guest of honour to celebrations in Seoul to mark 100 years of diplomatic relations between Britain and Korea.

The Duke, who is vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, has decided it might be an opportune moment to enlarge his party - to include senior executives from 10 of Britain's best exporting companies.

The timing of their visit - in seven weeks - could not be bettered in current trade terms.

Mr Suk-Joon, South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister who is also Minister for Economic Planning, said this month that - allowing for inflation, which has been brought down to 4 per cent a year - South Korea's gross national product should expand by 8 per cent this year.

International analysts agree that having suffered in the world recession, South Korea is set for its biggest growth in five years.

Opportunities for Britain, and other Western nations, to increase their exports are going to improve substantially - but the hurdles facing the Duke of Kent's party remain as large as they were when British exporters made their first (and, as it turned out, substantially frustrated) entry into the market.

Britain's market share has consistently refused to budge from about 2 per cent, in spite of the most sustained efforts by the commercial section of its embassy in Seoul in the mid-1970s.

Mr Richard Talboys, the then commercial councillor, not being allowed to leave after his statutory tour of duty because the South Koreans valued him so highly.

British exports last year were worth £167.8m, and only £57.1m to the end of May this year. Imports, on the other hand, were worth £531.7m in 1982, and £132m in the first five months of this year.

The Duke's team members include Marconi chairman Sir Robert Telford, who wants to talk of defence equipment sales - as does Vickers chief executive, Mr David Plastow (also for scientific instruments), and Mr Don Pepper, vice-chairman of Rolls-Royce, who also wants to see Korean Airlines fitting its new planes with RR engines.

Mr Arthur Whiting, special projects director of Davy, is also going - and will no doubt be adding his weight to efforts already made for parts of a \$2bn steel complex.

Mr Stephen Robinson, managing director of Pye TVT - which dislodged the Japanese firm, NEC, as supplier of transmitters to the Korean Broadcasting System after two decades, with a £10.5m deal just in time for the 1988 Olympics to be staged in Seoul - is talking about more sales.

Other companies sending representatives include BOC, British Aerospace and Bechtel.

Samuel Montagu is represented by Mr Geoffrey Nichols, who is also chairman of the Korean Trade Advisory Group - the body which tells the British Government and other British exporters about how best to exploit the market.

John Lawless

Playing your way to better health

by Geoffrey Ellis

It is a familiar scene... a figure sits in front of a TV screen as rows of advancing aliens zap the defender, a gentle movement of the joystick empties the screen of the intergalactic horrors and a wry smile passes over the player's face. The player, however, is not a teenager, but a middle aged man in a hospital wheelchair.

He is the patient of an American doctor who is in the forefront of developing games for use in therapeutic sessions with brain damaged patients.

Dr William Lynch, director of the Brain Injury Rehabilitation unit of the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Palo Alto, California, first realised the value of games as a treatment for his patients in 1978 when the hospital was given an Atari video computer system to help pass the time for long stay cases. He saw that the skills required for the games - eye-hand coordination, memory, attention span, timing and judgment - were exactly what he was trying to rekindle in his patients.

He now regularly prescribes sessions of Breakout, a game in which the player demolishes a coloured brick wall with a bouncing ball. This helps brain stimulation. He cites one case of a middle-aged accident victim suffering with left-hemisphere brain damage that left him with slurred speech and faulty eye-hand coordination. After three months of playing Breakout the patient's score more than doubled and eventually he was able to leave hospital and return to work.

Following on from his work with the brain damaged, Dr Lynch is planning a long term research project with psychiatric cases, alcoholics and geriatrics, developing games for their particular needs.



Dr William Lynch treats a patient using a home computer

Dr Robert Olton, a leading American psychologist, now on the staff of Atari as manager of behavioural research, tells of many other examples of the use of games as therapy. He cites the use for ophthalmic cases where, to combat the common problem of "lazy eye" (Amblyopia), two test groups were set up. The first were given the standard treatment of eye exercises and corrective lenses, and the second were prescribed 30 minutes of playing Pac Man each day.

Sitting in front of the screen was a perfect means of eye exercise which helped pull the eye back into its correct position. The group using conventional treatment lost interest in their exercises, but the video control group enthusiastically continued their treatment to the end of the two week period.

Games can also be used to help burn victims. There is a great reluctance to exercise a painfully burnt hand, but when asked to operate a games joystick, performing exactly the same exercise that caused pain, the patient will happily move into sessions of Pac Man and Space Invaders.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Call in the mouse

Users of the IBM PC can now use a mouse to enter commands into their computer. Mouse technology is a method of communicating with a micro and does away with the need to tap messages in through the key board, writes Ian White.

The hand-held mouse, so called because its cigarette-pack sized box and thin connecting wire give it the appearance of a robotic rodent, translates movement over a desk-top pad into movement of the screen cursor. Pointing to an on-screen character this way is much faster than using the directional arrows of the keyboard.

Once the cursor has located the correct screen character a button on the mouse is pressed to execute the command.

There are three click buttons on the mouse. Pressing each one three times enables up to nine sequences of commands to be entered that would usually take up to 15 keyboard strokes.

The new mouse is from Mouse Systems in the US and is available from Data Design Techniques.

Before using the mouse, however, you have to load instructions into the computer through a special program that is supplied with the mouse. This tells the computer to expect instructions from the device rather than the keyboard.

For £300 you get a mouse, software, power supply, and RS232 cable to connect the mouse to the PC.

Although the DDT mouse will connect to any other micro-computer, users will have to write their own software before their machine will accept mouse instructions.

"This is an absolute boon to non-typists because they don't have to fumble around with the keyboard or remember complex control sequences. You just have to click the correct button and it is just as if the sequence had been typed via the keyboard only it is much faster," said DDT product manager, Jenni Melsom.

"It eliminates laborious cursor and keyboard control operations allowing the businessman to concentrate on actually using the computer rather than wasting time learning complex keyboard control sequences and how to be a typist."

DDT claims it is the first to offer a mouse that can be used with a multitude of programs such as VisiCalc and WordStar. The VisiCorp software company offers a mouse with its VisiOn program. But this will only work with that specific program which uses a technique called windowing. Here the mouse is not used just to position a cursor or execute commands. It can also summon up "windows" of on-screen programs within a program.

JOB SCENE

A matter of perks

by Richard Sharpe

Money is not the only thing to motivate employees in the UK computer industry. The challenge of working on new projects is important, and so are the perks that go with the job.

Surveys by the National Computing Centre reveal that perks make up as much as 16 per cent of the value of a salary in the industry. The overall average is 10 per cent with a company car heading the list.

While the company car is now quite common for UK management, the difference about the UK computer industry is that more and more middle managers are beginning to get one. A quarter of chief systems analysts, a fair proportion of chief programmers and one in five operations managers now get a car.

Paid health insurance is one of the newer perks on offer, along with share options. Share options are more common with US companies where the option is open to all employees, whatever grade. Digital Equipment, the US mini computer maker, offers a special price on shares and the mood of its Reading headquarters can be judged by the share price posted in the cafeteria.

Some of the perks including getting goods at discount, have another side to them. One is paid overtime. Another is the payment of a pension scheme, even though these need investigating to find out if they are transferable, at what rate and whether they are better than commercial offerings.

Computer staff at user sites and in the computer industry in general get slightly more leave than their counterparts in the same grades in the rest of UK industry. There are, according to the National Computing Centre's survey, regional variations such as the above average holidays offered for jobs in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

One thing that should not be left out, however, is the use of a microcomputer at home. Many employers encourage their staff, particularly the program development staff, to take micros home so that they can continue with program writing.

As many micros also have games packages, presumably not all the time the micro is at home is spent in serious programming.

UK EVENTS

8th ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London, August 20, Acorn User Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel, London, August 25-28, Strathclyde Home Computer Fair, McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, August 26-27, Computer Open Day, Dragonara Hotel, Leeds, September 1, Hampshire Computer Fair, Southampton Guildhall, September 9-9, Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25, Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22, Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29, Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2, Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2, European Computer Trade Forum, NEC Birmingham, October 4-7.

OVERSEAS

Personal Computer & Office Automation Systems Exhibition, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 5-8, Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Harcogen Energy
Half-year to 30-6-83
Operating profit £14.83m (£2.25m)
AS2.25m
Turnover AS7.39m (£4.3m)
AS4.07m.

Abright & Wilson
Half-year to 27-6-83
Pretax profit £14.83m (£6.68m)
Turnover £272.4m (£258m).

Laurence Gould
Half-year to 30-6-83
Attributable profit £91,000 (£66,000)
Turnover £1.9m (£1.3m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (1.25p).

Selected Market Trust
Half-year to 28-5-83
Revenue £100,000 (£135,000)

Halma has bought Apollo Manufacturing, a Hampshire-based fire and smoke detectors business, for £223,000 in cash. Up to a further £240,000 will become payable if Apollo makes £193,000 in pretax profits in the year to the end of next April. In the year to last April, Apollo made £43,000, but this was after payments to non-executive directors who resigned on completion of the purchase, of £81,000.

Two new directors for NatWest

National Westminster Bank: Mr Philip Gille and Mr Ron Bennett have been appointed directors. Mr Gille is general manager of NatWest's domestic banking division, while Mr Bennett is general manager of international banking division.

Stone Vickers: Mr Mike Conway has been made managing director. He succeeds Mr Jim Wilson, who has joined British Shipbuilders. Mr Conway also becomes a director of Vickers Marine Engineering Division. Mr Peter Bazley is appointed as director.

AEG Telefunken (UK): Mr Alfred Moeller, who until recently was the president of the AEG Power Tool Corporation of America, has been appointed head of the Industrial & Electronic Components Division, responsible for electronic components, lighting, small motors and all AEG Power Tool sales in Britain.

Lucas Industries: Dr John Parnaby has become group director manufacturing tech-

APPOINTMENTS

He joins Lucas from Dunlop, and will assume his new responsibility next month. Dr Parnaby also becomes a member of the Lucas executive and a director of Joseph Lucas (the management board of the group) from September 5.

Commercial Credit Services Holdings: Mr John Shaw, marketing director, and Mr Paul Wilson, business development director, have been appointed directors of the main board.

ML Engineering (Plymouth): Mr Frank Rayers has become the company's managing director. He succeeds Mr John Mobbs who is chairman and managing director. Mr Mobbs will continue as chairman.

Waterloo Publishers: Mr Tony Drury has been appointed as managing director.

Norwich Brewery Company: Mr Paul McGraha has been made marketing director.

Lotus votes for refinancing

Refinancing plans for Group Lotus were formally voted through at the group's annual meeting yesterday without any row between the new director, Mr David Wickins, and the existing board.

The shares rose 6p to 58p last night. Lotus is offering new shares at 40p each as part of its refinancing operation.

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Albright & Wilson Ltd 1983 HALF YEAR RESULTS

The considerable improvement in profits in the first six months of 1983 reflected increased sales, further gains in manufacturing efficiency and benefits from the reduced value of sterling. The results were also affected by the sale of the Bush Boake Allen Rouse and fragrance business in September 1982 and the inclusion from January 1983 of the TCE UK companies, mainly engaged in the manufacture of paper chemicals. Excluding Bush Boake Allen and TCE sales would have risen in value by about 18% but trading profit would still have increased by just over 50%. Almost all sectors contributed to the improvement in results, with the biggest gain being achieved in pesticides, though from a low base. Recession in the North American pulp and paper industry and low margins in UK fertilisers led to a reduced contribution from the two sectors concerned. Whilst the recovery in UK profits progressed, the overseas companies continued to provide the major part of group profits.

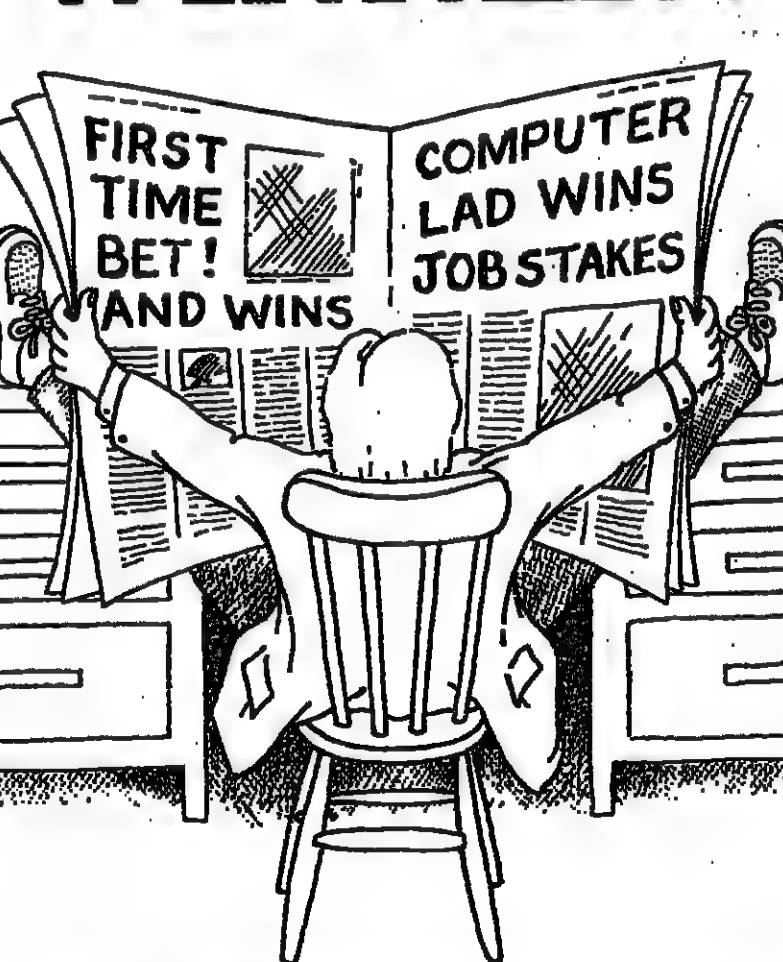
1982		1983	
1st 6 Months	2nd 6 Months	1st 6 Months	2nd 6 Months
258,025	252,959	272,422	
13,787	12,327	20,791	
7,091	5,693	5,985	
6,676	6,834	14,826	
2,218	2,693	2,800	
253	424	863	
4,205	3,517	11,383	

NOTES
1 Taxation comprised:
Overseas £2,431,000 (1982: £2,192,000)
UK £1,699,000 (1982: £1,600,000)
2 Extraordinary items amounted to losses of £2,580,000 (1982: losses: £8,388,000) mainly relating to the disposal of the West Bank site and the planned closure of the Stratford site. The losses in 1982 mainly comprised a provision for loss on disposal of the Bush Boake Allen

flavour and fragrance business.
3 No dividend on the ordinary stock has been declared for 1983 (1982: nil). The first half preference stock dividend has been waived as in 1982.

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This post is the head of a joint department which provides computer services and advice to the City Council of Norfolk and the County Council of Norfolk. A number of other district councils in the County receive computer services from the department.

The Department has two IBM 4341/MQ2 (8mb) central processors operating under OS/VS1 and CICS/VS, with plans to move to VTAM and MVS during 1983/84. The system supports a large and growing TP network of nearly 200 terminals in the City and County. Systems development includes mainframe and stand alone application over a wide range of subject areas.

Applicants (male/female) must have a record of achievement both as a manager and as a computer professional. Responsibilities will include ensuring that the computing developments and strategies of both authorities are met, advice on mini and micro computer systems and management of the day to day provision of computer services.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Marina Lane, Norwich NR1 2DH, telephone Norwich (0603) 611122 - Extension 5200. Closing date for applications is: 9th September 1983.

Putting ARC on the map

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Datapoint, the Texas office automation company, last week announced the installation of its 5,000th ARC local area network. At the same time the United Kingdom subsidiary sold the 200th ARC in Britain.

The significance of those figures, according to Datapoint, is that they outnumber all competing local area networks (LANs) put together. There is some justice in the complaints of Datapoint executives that ARC has not received the attention deserved by its success in the market, compared to the scores of competitors who may have sold a few networks each.

The LAN is a general method for connecting electronic equipment within an office so that users can exchange information and share resources such as printers and data files. Companies have come up with a bewildering variety of technical solutions to ensure that millions of bits of data per second can find their way to the correct destinations on the network buses, rings and stars; broadband and baseband; token passing and collision detection.

The only serious attempt to impose an industry standard on the chaos is Ethernet, a network invented by Xerox and now the basis of an international standard supported by three dozen significant computer manufacturers, including Britain's ICL.

"Ethernet is busy trying to tie up standards; we are the working standard," says Alan Watson, marketing services manager of Datapoint (UK). His dismissive comment may be valid in the short

term. The customer appeal of ARC today is that it is tried and tested, with a track record unrivalled by Ether or any other net.

But the long run interests of the industry and its customers must lie in an open standard accepted by a large number of manufacturers. And so far Ethernet is the only candidate, whatever the technical merits of its baseband CSMA/CD (carrier sense multiple access with collision detection) protocol.

The promise of "open systems interconnection" through a standard LAN is that the user can choose the best pieces of equipment from different suppliers and make them communicate as if they had all been made by the same company. But that advantage still lies in the future.

The electronic connectors required to attach the various terminals to Ethernet still cost too much for a mass market, though the price is falling fast as new chips are developed for the purpose. Connecting only one manufacturer's products in a proprietary network like ARC is obviously simpler.

Since Datapoint offers a reasonable range of processors and peripherals, customers do not have to make a great sacrifice to buy ARC. The 200th UK machine, sold by the 200th Group (a Ford dealer based in Manchester), is buying £240,000 of Datapoint hardware based on a 6600 file processor with 120 mb of disc storage at its central parts warehouse; five applications processors, 41 visual display screens, 160 system printers, two high-speed printers and 13 parts terminals will be connected to the ARC.

An example of a smaller ARC is Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, which has just two terminals now to handle patient statistics and will have five when complete. The hardware for a simple system like that can cost under £10,000.

Datapoint's high-flying image crashed last year when profits slumped to a mere \$2.4m and the first half of this year was no better, with a profit of \$2.3m on worldwide sales of \$266m. Datapoint shares are still only a third of their peak 18 months ago.

Part of the retrenchment has been to stop in-house development of Datapoint's ISX digital telephone exchange, which the company announced in 1981 as an integral part of its office automation strategy. The ISX ran into technical problems at its test sites and the project has been sold to Tektronix, a small American electronics company, for further development. (However Datapoint does have sole international marketing rights to Tektronix products).

Therefore Datapoint remains dependent on ARC and its associated products. Its troubles last year have presumably delayed manufacturing outside the United States. But Mr Watson insists: "It is a stated aim of the corporation that we will manufacture in the UK in the not too distant future. It is part of our current five year plan."

Until Datapoint does establish a research, development or production presence here it is bound to be handicapped in the British market and particularly in the public sector. But that has not stopped the company selling a large ARC to the Ministry of Defence in London.

The games craze goes pop

By Frank Brown

You are a fighter pilot on a vital mission. Thousands of refugees are besieged by an enemy bent on genocide. You have to protect them from enemy attack.

The enemy has launched an offensive, and your job is to destroy the Exotron missile. Few would survive its exploding mass of evil plasma. A heavy responsibility, and it rests with the player of the latest computer game, Zzoom, from Imagine Software of Liverpool.

Computer games are fast becoming a craze in Britain, and look as though they may take the place of pop records among the 14 to 24 age group, according to Imagine's general manager, Bruce Everiss.

"The record companies are experiencing a big drop in sales because more and more young people are becoming bored with pop and are turning to games on home computers," he says. "Indeed, many record companies are getting into computer games in order to survive". By the end of 1984 sales of computer games software will exceed those of pop records, he believes.

His confidence stems from Imagine's own phenomenal growth. The company started trading in January this year, selling games on music-type cassettes at £3.50 each. Sales have mushroomed and turnover for the first year will be £5m.

"Initially the big market is the United States. But markets elsewhere are expanding rapidly, notably Japan and Australia," he says.

The games boom is a reflection of the enormous sales of home computers costing less than £250. There are more than

a million of these machines in Britain and the number is growing by thousands a week.

Commodore is selling a million of its Model 64 machines every three months, and among numerous other international suppliers, Britain's Sinclair is producing some 100,000 Spectrum machines a month.

Thus the games boom will continue for some time, and, as in the pop scene, fortunes will be made by those who devise top-selling games. The games

business already has its equivalents of the top-twenty record charts, and it seems that as in the pop scene, Liverpool is playing a leading role.

Again like the pop scene, success does not depend on academic qualifications. Aptitude for programming and imagination are what counts. Imagine's software development team are all self-taught programmers. The team's manager, Eugene Evans, is 17, and is earning £35,000 a year in salary and bonuses. The creator

of Zzoom, John Gibson, is 36 and a former ceiling tractor who was bitten by programming bug when he bought a Sinclair ZX81.

Imagine's best selling game is Arcadia which, as its name implies, is similar to the ones played in arcades. Written by one of Imagine's founders, 23-year-old Dave Lawson, it is what's known as a "shoot up" game. The player has to shoot up masses of aliens in space. There are different levels of difficulty, and the player has to work his way up through the

levels. Everiss believes the computer games boom has evolved from the growth of leisure time, including the enforced leisure time of the unemployed. "Up like pop records, games are participatory - like sports," he says. "The combination of colour, animation, sound and visual effects, can be used to create a world of adventures and challenges which test players' skills and stimulate their imagination."

"Like pop records and tapes, however, games must have imaginative and colourful covers to attract sales. Almost as much time is spent designing the covers, packaging, and publicity material as devising and testing the games themselves."

Imagine is also using its skills in managing its new found wealth. The group is already diversifying by setting up subsidiary companies to provide various services. An advertising agency and a packaging company have already been established. Others are on the way. The aim is to make each one self-sufficient so that less than half its turnover comes from business with the parent company.



Mark Butler and Dave Lawson: a new charts winner

But why can't I read it?

LETTERS

new ones. Almost always the computer department will be asked for such additions or amendments.

The future trend to "buy-in" software in some spheres is true. However Mr Jones believes that all companies will be able to run their payroll simply by buying a package called "Payroll". This is much too simple. Recently I spent about nine months investigating all available payroll packages only to find that none could meet the users' requirements. It was cheaper, easier and quicker to design and write our own payroll system than buy a "package" which might have provided 75 per cent of requirements, and because of its philosophy could never provide the missing 25 per cent.

Today's school children may have a computer at their school and a computer "lesson" once or twice a week, but this does

not mean that they will know how to program efficiently, and school lessons can never take the place of commercial experience.

High priority

From Professor D. E. Conway, School of Mathematics, Computing & Statistics, Leicester Polytechnic. Professor Emery's analysis (July 19) is incorrect because he has ignored the courses provided by the polytechnics and the effect of the Government's information technology initiative. It was crazy of the universities not to redirect resources to the computing area. The polytechnics faced with similar dilemmas over cuts have designated computing as a high priority area and thus the intake of new students has increased. In fact two new courses started in 1982. This year, following the IT initiative, some more new courses will start, eg BSc (Hons) Information Technology at Leicester, thus increasing the places available.

Of course I believe we should make more provision and hope that support will be given to those of us who have enough sense to protect our existing provision. With two decades of development we could sensibly

provide additional computer science places if the HE planners redirected some of their funds to this important subject "that industry desperately needs".

Outlook bright

From Leslie Wagner, Assistant Secretary (Academic), National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education, Tottenham Court Road, W1.

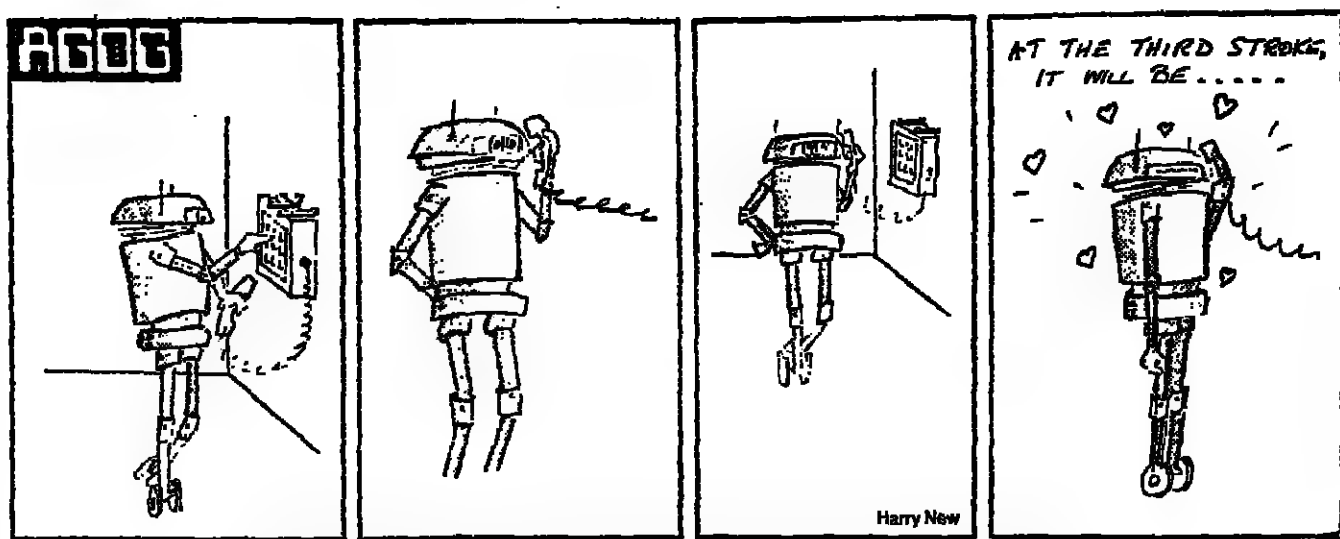
The information given by Professor Emery that the number of students on computer science courses in universities will be lower in 1983 than in 1980, is disturbing. Your readers should know, however, that in the polytechnics and colleges the outlook is brighter with a significant increase in registered students over the same period.

This sector of higher education is facing cuts of around 7 per cent in real terms over the next two years. However, the National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education has identified computer studies as one of its priorities and is planning for an increase in intakes in the maths and computing area of some 4 per cent over the period. To this must be added the effects of the Government's information technology initiative which will provide for a further 1,200 students on courses at all levels from postgraduate to sub-degree in polytechnics and colleges in the next academic year.

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Why communications must be kept clear of eavesdroppers

The key to keeping secrets secret

By Eric Huggins

The increasing use of data transmission and electronic mail has brought with it the necessity to protect communications from eavesdropping or, worse, from fraudulent distortion.

Several computer programmes have been developed which enable messages to be encrypted before transmission and deciphered on receipt. Since the programmes themselves are usually commercially available and thus "public", the security of their programs is vested in a "key" (a string of alphabetical or other characters) known only to sender and recipient.

In the United States one such program, developed by IBM, has now been published by the National Bureau of Standards as a Data Encryption Standard (DES). It requires a key of 56 bits (approximately ten alphanumeric characters). Since the difficulty of breaking such codes increases with the length of the key, it is reported that IBM proposed a longer key, but agreed to reduce it after representations from the National Security Agency.

Martin E. Hellman, a leading US cryptographer, believes that this was done to weaken the standard so that the agency could break the key if required. Most cyphers can eventually be broken. The cryptographer's

aim is to make the time so long or the resources so great that it would be "computationally infeasible" to try.

Such a claim is made for a recently published British program for microcomputers, Enigma, which simulates a modified version of the original German Enigma cypher machine. This program, in addition to having a key of 142 bits, incorporates all the improvements which, according to Gordon Welchman, a one time head at wartime Bletchley Park, would have made the war codes unbreakable.

Bletchley Park, whose resources included many of the finest British (and, later, American) mathematicians using the most advanced electro-mechanical computing equipment, regularly broke each new German key within 24 hours. It

is suggested that the modifications included in this computer version would extend this period to several million years, even allowing for today's vastly increased computing speeds.

The validity of this claim might be disproved in practice, but there is, as yet, no way of actually proving that it is true.

One area of research in the US is aimed at finding a method of proving the inviolability of encryption systems, or at least of getting a measure of their viability.

However, hard the cryptographer tries to improve the security of programs such as DES and Enigma, his work will not help if the key falls into the wrong hands.

Added protection can be given by splitting the key into two parts, as has been done in the Enigma program. This

makes "dual key control" possible and also means that no one person need ever know the whole key. But a much more interesting possibility lies in the "public key" systems being developed.

In these the key is also in two parts but, unlike the dual key method where both sending and receiving computers have to have access to both parts of the key, one part is used to "lock" the code and the other to "unlock" it. The recipient is provided with a program that enables him to generate both keys, but he alone needs to know the unlocking key.

The locking key may be sent to the sender over an insecure channel since, although in theory it would be mathematically possible to derive the unlocking key from the locking one, it is computationally infeasible to do so.

It has even been suggested that the locking, or public, key could be published - for example, in a trade directory or telephone book. But since the key for a secure system tends to be rather long (upwards of 200 digits), this does not seem to be very practical. Public key systems require a lot of computing power and it may be some years before they are available on small computers.

Getting down all the words, fast

by Maggie McLenig

One of the Britain's largest word processing users, the Central Electricity Generating Board, has extended its network of 90 machines to create an information service on the activities of the Sizewell B public inquiry.

Set up to examine the case for siting a nuclear power station based on a pressurised water reactor at Sizewell in Suffolk, the inquiry has been hearing evidence from the CEBG and other parties for several months. The original statement put forward by the CEBG is supported by 40 proofs of evidence, together with several hundred additional documents

specially prepared for the inquiry.

Before the opening of the main hearings at The Maltings, Snape, in January, the Department of Energy commissioned a Sheffield firm of shorthand writers, Harphams, to make a daily verbatim transcript of the proceedings. To cope with the mass of paperwork generated by an inquiry of this size, the CEBG installed 11 stand-alone Wordplex 80/3 word processors, one of which is linked to the CEBG's main Amdahl 470 V7 mainframe in Southwark, using IBM protocol emulation.

Five of the 11 word processors are in constant use by

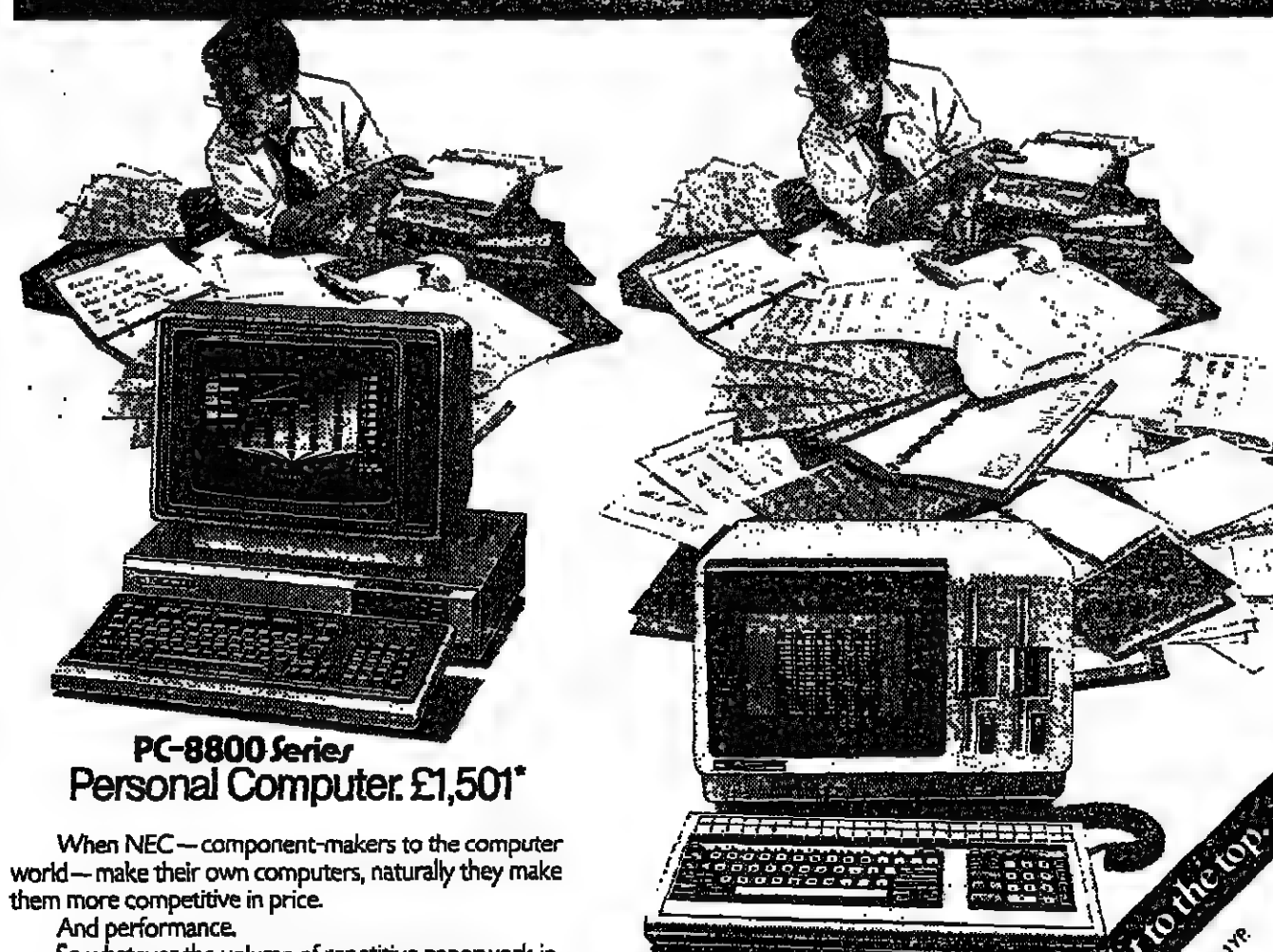
the transcript writing team, who work in 15 minute shifts to take notes in the auditorium, then translate them for input to floppy discs. Two additional staff merge the typed material to produce a complete transcript of the day's proceedings, consisting on average of 90 closely-typed pages.

By using the Wordplex system this can be ready for distribution within three hours of the end of the session. Without any additional typing help, the same information can be transmitted from the floppy discs to the CEBG's data management system in London. During June and July, the

Sizewell public inquiry moved to Church House, Westminster, and the word processors moved too. The CEBG has now transferred them back to Snape, where they will continue as long as proceedings last.

Internally, the CEBG has six secretarial pools devoted to shared logic word processing, producing reports, minutes or large-volume correspondence, and setting up banks of information. Using the Wordplex IBM emulation facilities, the CEBG is also able to merge data held on the computer with word-processed text and to transmit data (including Sizewell proceedings) to other CEBG sites around the country.

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Each machine has too many features to list here. But on the corner of this page, a small snip for you could mean a giant leap for your business.

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Edited by Peter Dear

5.50 من الأمل

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- 6.00 **Celebrity AM**. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the latest facility.
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rick at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning's papers at 7.32 and 8.25; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and Don Hoyle's gardening hints between 8.30 and 8.50.
- 9.00 **Champion the Wonder Horse** in *Dear Hunters* (r). 9.25 *Jackpot* with Mervyn Hughes with Berlie Doherty's story, *How Green You Are!* (r). 9.40 *The Wonder Horse*. Another adventure for the Wonder Horse. Commentators, told by Bernard Cribbins (r). 9.45 *Why Don't You...?* Ideas for children on holiday from a group of youngsters in Cardiff (r). 10.10 *Clothesmen*.
- 1.05 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Vivian Cragg. The weather details come from Jim Bacon. 1.22 *Regional News* (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 *Bad, A Sea-Saw* programme for the very young. With the voices of John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r).
- 1.40 **Celebrity**.
- 1.50 **Film: The Young Americans** (1959). Starring Paul Newman as a brash young lawyer forcing his way to the top. Directed by Vincent Sherman.
- 4.18 **Regional news** (not London).
- 4.20 **Play School**. Screened earlier on BBC 2. 4.45 *Beetle of the Planet*. Animated science-fiction adventures (r). 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.10 *Animal Magic* in Japan. Presented by Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins (r).
- 5.40 **News with Morna Stuart**. 6.00 *South East at Six*.
- 6.25 **Cartoon**. Tom and Jerry in *The Mouse from HUNGER*.
- 6.30 **Doctor Who**. Peter Davison in part two of *The Visitation*, a four-part story (r).
- 6.55 **The Wonderful World of Disney**. *Wild Burro of the West* is about an unusual donkey who is pre-occupied by becoming a beast of burden for a group of smugglers, only to get his own back in unusual fashion.
- 7.45 **The Freddie Starr Show**. The entertainer's famous name guest this week is rock singer Bonnie Tyler. Among the lesser-known performers on the bill are Ofelia Carrillo and Gonzalez.
- 8.30 **Only Fools and Horses**. Del's dreams of joining the 'lucky' are doomed to failure once he enlists the help of Rodney and Granddad. Starring David Jason (r).
- 9.00 **News with John Humphrys**.
- 9.25 **Old Scores**. A documentary that follows the fortunes of the members of a 1959 Belfast football team made up of Catholics and Protestants. One of the team's members being Bobby Sands (see Choice).
- 10.15 **Film: The Don is Dead** (1973) starring Anthony Quinn and Fernando Rey. The first showing on British television for the drama about the Mafia and organised crime. Directed by Richard Fleischer.
- 12.05 **News headlines and weather**.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; *Alarm Call* at 6.35 and 7.45; sport from Simon Read at 6.45 and 7.45; Chris Tarrant in Brighton with guests from 6.55; studio guests, Michael Bentine from 7.00; *Timmy Mallett* with Tim Wille at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; *Inside Muriel Young's house* at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.25; co-ordinates with Mad Lizzle at 8.30; and Don Hoyle's gardening hints between 8.30 and 8.50.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by *Seaside Street*. Education made entertaining by the Muppet. 10.25 *Traction Engines*. A visit to an open air railway. 10.40 *The New Accelerators*. A glimpse at the motor cars of the future might look like (r). 11.05 *Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea*. The intrepid Admiral Nelson, shipwrecked on a mysterious island, is threatened by a gigantic lizard (r). 11.30 *Cartoon Time*. News. 12.00 *Moosepops*. Puppet adventures of a young dinosaur. 12.10 *Sounds Like A Story*. Mark Wynter with the story of *The Big Fat Pig*. 12.30 *The Sullivan*. 1.00 *News*. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *The Comedians*. Non-stop jokes from a group of stand-up comedians (r). 2.00 *A Film Revealed*. *Kay* with a film about preventive medicine (r). 2.25 *Racing from York*. Introduced by Brough Scott. The first of three consecutive visits to one of the leading meetings in the north, features the *High Line Stakes* (2.30); the *Benson and Hedges Gold Cup* (3.10); and the *Yorkshire Oaks* (3.40). The commentators are Graham Gooch, John Oaksey, John Tyrrell and John McCricker. 4.00 *Moosepops*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Cartoon Time*. News. 4.30 *Cartoon Time*. News. 4.45 *Cartoon Time*. News. 4.55 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.00 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.10 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.20 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.30 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.40 *Cartoon Time*. News. 5.50 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.00 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.10 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.20 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.30 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.40 *Cartoon Time*. News. 6.50 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.00 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.10 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.20 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.30 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.40 *Cartoon Time*. News. 7.50 *Cartoon Time*. News. 8.00 *Cartoon Time*. News. 8.10 *Cartoon Time*. 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Defence cuts deal by Israel Cabinet

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The atmosphere of crisis surrounding Israel's troubled economy intensified yesterday as Cabinet ministers convened for their fourth session in less than a week to try and agree on a rescue attempt.

During the first of two extraordinary Cabinet sessions during the day, Mr Yoram Aridor, the finance minister, is understood to have tendered his resignation in protest against the refusal of Mr Moshe Arens, the defence minister, to agree to a sweeping £240m cut in the military budget.

Israeli sources reported that Mr Aridor made his threat after Mr Arens appeared to secure the backing of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, in his resistance to the demanded cutback. Later, a terse official communiqué said the two opposing ministers and their staff have been told to meet to draw up "an agreed proposal".

Shortly before the second of the day's Cabinet meetings was due to start, associates of Mr Aridor - the third finance minister appointed since the Likud came to power in 1977 - said that he had agreed to delay his resignation after representations from Cabinet colleagues.

Mr Aridor and his aides are known to have been infuriated at the difficulty in securing Cabinet backing for their proposed £705m austerity package.

As the second meeting got under way, ministers said that a compromise on the defence cuts had been agreed which would limit them to £190m over three years rather than the original demand of an immediate £238m cut. Further emergency economic measures are due to be discussed at ministerial level over the next few days.

The most critical is seen as the proposed £89m cut in education which would end Israel's present system of free secondary schooling. The plan is being vigorously opposed by Mr Ze'evulun Hammer, Education Minister who is due back from a foreign trip later this week.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel's trade deficit in July spiralled to a total of £295m compared with only £248m in July, 1982. During the first seven months of this year, the overall trade deficit totalled £1,350m.

Royal holidaymakers bound for Balmoral



Sailing in: Members of the Royal Family disembarking from the Royal Yacht Britannia at Aberdeen yesterday for the start of their annual summer break. Climbing down the steps behind the Queen was Prince Andrew, who sported a new beard, while Prince Edward looked sun-tanned and Princess Anne and her daughter Zara, walked in step as they came ashore. The Queen chatted to a welcoming party before leaving.

One of 'Cowley 13' admits lying to join BL

Continued from page 1

understood to be a small warehouse in Birmingham.

But Miss Grant said that she had nothing to do with most of the other 12 dismissed workers.

"I am not a member of the Socialist League. I am a member of the Labour Party."

"I support a paper called *Socialist Action*. I read it, and I buy it. I am a socialist, and I do not believe there is anything wrong with that."

"I am not an infiltrator. I am a socialist who wanted a job. I lied to get a job because I knew that if BL management knew I was an activist and active in my trade union, they would not give me a job."

She added: "I come from Birmingham, and I know what happens to people like Derek Robinson ('Red Robbo'), the BL convenor dismissed four years ago and Alan Thornton (the Trotskyist shop steward dis-

missed from the Cowley plant).

"I say again there was no conspiracy on my part to get a job other than I put two lies on the application form. I would like to ask people: 'Do they think I have no right a job because I am a socialist, and because I believe in supporting a trade union?'"

Miss Grant said that she did not think she would find another job, because of the publicity surrounding her case.

Her job at Cowley was to put speakers into dashboards. It involved shift work.

At Birmingham Polytechnic she was active in the students union.

Miss Grant refused to name the woman friend who had helped her to fill in the application form.

The woman sitting next to her at the press conference gave her name as Miss Valerie Coults. The room had been booked by the Socialist League.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

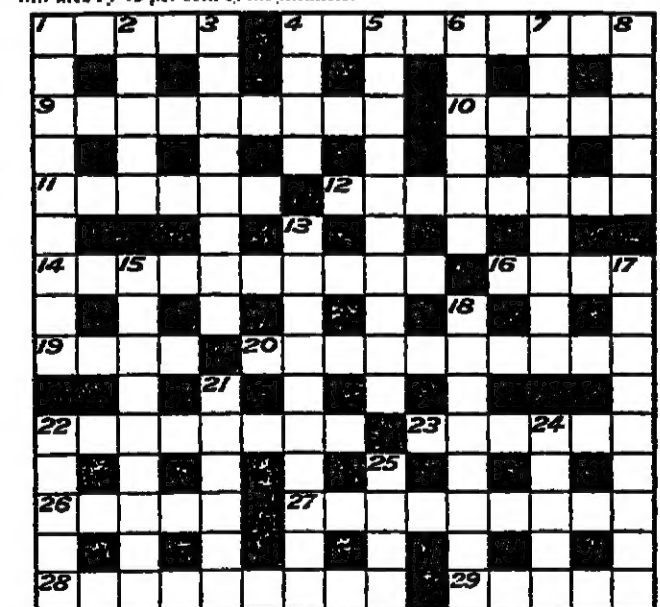
Today's events

Royal engagements
Prince Andrew visits British Airways Helicopters' base at Aberdeen, 10.
New exhibitions
Paintings and drawings by Jack Knorr, Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 17).
Work of John Ruskin, Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum of

Lakeland Life and Industry, Kendal, Cumbria: Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 18).
The Working Horse: photographs, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 closed Aug 29-30 (until Sept 10).
Sculptures by Anthony Caro, Roselle House, Roselle Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 18).
South Wales Potters, Turner House, Plymouth Road, Penarth.

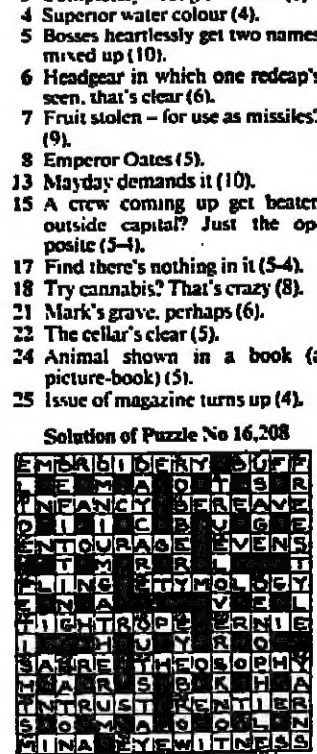
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,209

This puzzle, used at the London B regional final of the Collins Dictionary's Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 43 per cent of the finalists.



- ACROSS**
- Produce quiet with a stunning blow on soldier's head (5).
 - I'll get him bad publicity (9).
 - Received several balls before being caught (9).
 - Latter part of 28 said to have signified (5).
 - Change, small change, in root (6).
 - Single as out for a threatening appearance (8).
 - Identical, nevertheless (3,3,4).
 - A friend to make much of (4).
 - Fine material from Wimbledon seedings (4).
 - A man of letters, Leo Tolstoy for instance (4-6).
 - City girl first shows virtue of first president-to-be (8).
 - "Times" indicated by this sort of clue (6).
 - America, say, backed 28 (5).
 - The family silver, an example of the engraver's skill (4-5).
 - Cure what my attackers get in running water (9).
 - Tobacco for one dissatisfied with original ration (5).
- DOWN**
- Something lacking in America when winter quickly follows summer (9).
 - Prince gives a note to the queen (5).
 - Completely wrong direction (8).
 - Superior water colour (4).
 - Bosses heartlessly get two names moved up (10).
 - Headgear in which one redcap's seen, that's clear (6).
 - Fruit stolen - for use as missiles (9).
 - Emperor Oates (5).
 - Mayday demands it (10).
 - A crew coming up get beaten outside capital? Just the opposite (4-6).
 - Find there's nothing in it (5-4).
 - Try cannabis? That's crazy (8).
 - Mark's grave, perhaps (6).
 - The cellar's clear (5).
 - Animal shown in a book (a picture-book) (5).
 - Issue of magazine turns up (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,208



TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending August 7

- ITV**
- Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.30m
 - Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.30m
 - Coronation Street (Thurs), Granada, 10.10m
 - The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.00m
 - Crossroads (Wed), Granada, 9.50m
 - Crossroads (Thurs), Granada, 9.50m
 - The A-Team, ITV, 8.45m
 - Where There's a Will, Yorkshire, 8.20m
 - Worries, Yorkshire, 8.20m
 - The Happy Apple, Thames, 8.15m
- BBC 1**
- El Dorado, 8.15m
 - News at Ten (Thurs), 7.50m
 - Only Fools and Horses, 7.50m
 - The News, 7.30m
 - News at Ten (Wed), 7.00m
 - Top of the Pops, 6.50m
 - News and Weather (Thurs), 6.50m
 - News and Sport (Sat), 6.50m
- BBC 2**
- The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 7.30m
 - One Man and His Dog, 3.00m
 - Sunday Night Takeaway, 3.00m
 - News at Ten (Thurs), 7.00m
 - Plan of the Year, 2.50m
 - Grand Prix, 2.30m
 - Backstairs at the Whitehouse, 2.30m
 - News at Ten (Wed), 7.00m
 - The Comedians, 2.30m
- Channel 4**
- Out, 3.30m
 - The Price of Justice, 1.15m
 - One Summer, 2.25m
 - Brookside (Thurs), 1.15m
 - A Fine Romance, 1.15m
 - Brookside (Wed), 1.15m
 - Brookside (Thurs), 1.15m
 - Brookside (Wed), 1.15m
 - Brookside (Thurs), 1.15m

Roads

London and South-east M4

Lanes closed both ways between junctions 5 (Langley) and elevated section at Brentwood, A10: Single lane, temporary lights on Cambridge Road, Wadsworth, Hertfordshire. A35: One carriageway shared north of Chalfont, Hampshire, on Chandler's Ford bypass.

Middlesex and East Anglia A38: Contraflow at Airedale, Staffordshire. A1: Single lane both ways at Conington, Cambridgeshire. A6: Single lane, traffic lights at Oadby, Leicestershire.

Wales and West A38: Lanes closed on Marsh Mills Viaduct, Plymouth. A4044: Diversion on Temple Way, Bristol. A38: Lanes closed on Bridgewater Road, junction of Redmire Road, Bristol.

Norfolk racing (Gold Cup) today: A64 and A1036, A583: Contraflow at Riversway, Preston, Lancashire. A569: Diversion westbound on Carrington Road, Stockport, Greater Manchester.

Scotland A77: One lane each way near L. Galloway, Southdyke. A82: Lane closed on Great Western Road, Glasgow, near Cromwell Road. Single lane southbound on Provost Road, Glasgow, between junction 13 of M8 and Cumberland Road (A80).

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments: "The moles in BL's Maestros works at Karl Marx but they owe their tactics to Groucho. Fake references and bogus addresses were bound to be found out."

The Daily Express comments: "Mrs Thatcher was wise to seize on the Argentine request for an IMF loan as a lever for securing the release of British company funds frozen in Buenos Aires. No release, no loan, she said. Quite right. If bullies understand one thing it is resolution in others."

The Daily Express comments: "The Argentine request for an IMF loan as a lever for securing the release of British company funds frozen in Buenos Aires. No release, no loan, she said. Quite right. If bullies understand one thing it is resolution in others."

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Weather forecast

A SW airstream will cover Britain at first. A trough of low pressure over S Scotland will move slowly S into N England and N Wales. A ridge of high pressure will build over Scotland and N Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands: Dry, bright or sunny periods; wind SW, moderate, becoming light; Max 24 to 26 (S to 28).

SE, Central S England: Sunny periods, perhaps isolated thunderstorm later; wind SW, light or moderate; max 25 to 27 (S to 31).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain at times, heavy in places; hill fog; wind SW, moderate, becoming variable; light max 17 to 19 (S to 22).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, some bright intervals, a light rain or drizzle especially on coasts and hills; perhaps isolated thunderstorm later; wind SW, moderate, becoming variable; light max 20 to 22 (S to 25).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times, hill and coastal fog, becoming drier and brighter from N; wind SW, moderate, becoming variable; light max 15 to 17 (S to 20).

Moory, Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals, showers; wind SW, fresh, becoming NW; light max 14 to 16 (S to 17).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Unsettled. Higher normal temperatures but very warm in S at first.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, English Channel (E), Strait of Dover: Wind mainly light S; George's Channel, Celtic Sea: Wind mainly SW, fresh, locally strong at times; sea, mainly moderate.

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Edinburgh 8.18 pm to 5.18 am
Manchester 8.07 pm to 5.21 am
Preston 8.10 pm to 5.43 am

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Letter from Budapest

In the fast lane to a socialist Gomorrah

Budapest is an awful confidence trick. Judging by the map, it is the very model of a modern socialist capital: Peoples Republic Street is intersected by Lenin Boulevard, there is a Marx Square, an Engels Square and the Karl Marx University of Economics. The scene seems to be set for troops of apple-cheeked Young Communist pioneers marching under red banners towards the millennium.

A stroll along Peoples Republic Street (formerly Stalin Street) in eastern Europe streets shed names as rapidly as divorces) presents a different picture, eloquently charting Hungary's conversion from a workers' state ("Forward, comrades") to a worker-consumer society ("Buy now while stocks last").

It is a generously proportioned thoroughfare dotted with dilapidated but still beautiful turn of the century courtyards, protected by sculpted wrought iron gates. In swift succession, on the way to the opera, there is a camping centre, a hairdresser claiming loyalty to Vidal Sassoon, posters advertising classes in Yoga, a theatre booking office (*Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Cats*) and a hunting shop selling at manageable prices rods and leather boots.

Through the windows of a cafe, two delegates to a world Esperanto congress can be seen stroking each other's cheeks over an iced coffee.

For a visitor from Poland where farmers are paying black market prices for rubber wellingtons and where coffee is virtually unobtainable in shops, for a middle-aged Soviet tourist who can still remember when Esperantoists were once equated with Trotskyists, for an East German who regards sebecos (if not Jane Fonda with some suspicion, Peoples Republic Street must seem like the fast lane to Gomorrah.

The vision of a leisured society is perhaps deceptive. Hungarians work very hard: the difference is that they do so for themselves and not for the greater glory of the state or its ideology. The average wage is technically about \$125 (£83) a month but nobody is fooled. Most people have second jobs or take on freelance assignments. Workers lease factory space to make their own goods to be sold privately or to repair cars, and pensioners work tax free as caretakers.

The system, which strives to replace the traditional administrative directives and orders with economic incentives, which encourages this work (even if the revenue is undisclosed) which is also a symptom of the large, expanding black market.

But though the Hungarians work hard, they also spend hard. There are at least two legal casinos in the capital, shops slash the prices of goods that are difficult to budge (Russian radios, for example). Advertisements on television display scantily clad girls to sell take-away fried chicken, caravans, new stretch trousers and visits to restaurants and cinemas. And this is socialism?

There is a price to pay for the Hungarians. One is an overwhelming obsession with the material that has not so much killed socialist ideology as put it to sleep to the accompaniment of lullabies.

The sense of being better off than anybody else in the communist block has led to a shift of perspective. Now Hungarians compare themselves with the Austrians rather than East Germans. From one of Budapest's ubiquitous baths last week came the fluting tones of a woman in a neighbouring changing room, speaking in German: "Well of course, my dear, they have f-r-e-e-h orange juice in Vienna."

The core of market socialism is that there must always be someone left over to envy. The other price for the freedom to satisfy consumers under socialism is an openly declared fidelity to Moscow. Although the leadership may have its doubts about the stationing of new Soviet missiles in Hungary, it is certainly not going to allow an independent peace movement to articulate these doubts. But the authorities at least try to tidy up the problem of dissident opinion in a Hungarian way.

Peace activists are warned at work, their apartments are searched, publications are confiscated but arrests are rare and harassment is not as relentless as in some of Hungary's neighbours.

The calculation is simple enough: though they may discuss the ideas of dissidents in student clubs and cafes, few people are willing to risk material well-being to express opposition in an organized way. Economic prosperity creates its own political breathing space.

Roger Boyes

London Bridge 8.13 8.4 8.30 6.3
Aberdeen 7.46 3.6 1.29 2.7
Aberdeen 1.10 1.14 1.38 0.8
Belfast 7.26 3.8 6.33 4.2
Cardiff 12.20 1.03 1.80 1.00
Dundee 5.23 5.7 12.10 4.6
Edinburgh 11.40 4.4 5.49 4.8
Falmouth 11.40 4.4 5.49 4.8
Glasgow 8.19 4.7 7.35 4.3
Hull 7.26 3.8 6.33 4.2
Hull 4.46 4.8 5.27 4.5
Hull 12.10 1.03 1.80 1.00
Hull 12.01 7.7 12.27 7.3
Hull 8.19 4.9 8.54 4.7
Liverpool 4.28 1.1 4.84 1.7
Leeds 4.07 2.1 4.11 2.3
Leeds 6.24 4.